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# A Treatise of Moneths and Years.

Comprehending

A Survey of the *Solar* and *Lunar* Moneths and Years.

A description of the Moneths and Years heretofore in use among the *Hebrews*, *Babylonians*, *Persians*, *Egyptians*, *Grecians*, *Arabians*, and ancient *Latines*.

An accommodation of all the laid Moneths and Years to the present *Julian* and *Gregorian*.

Together with

A new and easie Directory for the finding out of the *Golden Number*, *Cycle of the Sun*, *Dominical letters*, *Leap-years*, *Easter*, with the *Moveable Feasts*, *Epacl*, with the *Changes of the Moon* for both the last Computations for ever.

All which are delineated according unto both Accounts for thirty years ensuing, and particularly exemplified in two distinct Calendars for this present year 1657.

To which is also adjoyned,

An Abridgement of the *History of the World*, from the *Creation* unto *Christ*, and a continuation of the *British History* from *Christ* to this present.

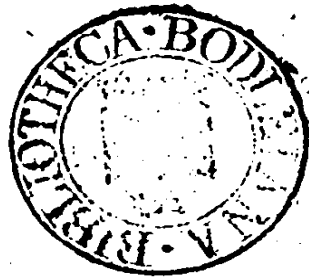
With

A Reduction of the *Era's of Nabonasser*, of the *Olympiads*, of *Rome ab Urbe condita*, and of *Seleucus*, unto *Scriptural* accounts, and an adjustment of them vwith one another, very necessary for the understanding of the writings of the *Ancients*.

With many other *Chronological* and *Mathematical* Observations, no less useful then delightful.

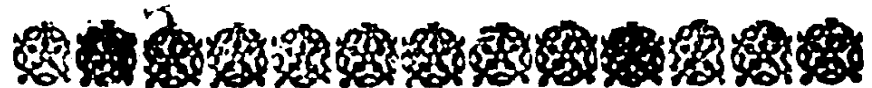
Composed by **NATHANAEL EATON**,  
Doctor of *Philosophy* and *Medicine*.

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## Authors made use of in this Treatise.

<b>A</b> gerus Ferrus.	Josephus.
Alphonsus.	Julius Scaliger.
Angelus Politianus.	Justin.
Aratus.	Lactantius Firmianus.
Augustinus.	Lalamantius.
Bucholzer.	Libanius.
Bunting,	Livius.
Chald. Paraphrast.	Macrobius.
Clemens Alexandrinus.	Mercator.
Codoman.	Nicephorus Calistus.
Diodorus Siculus.	Ovid.
Diegenes Laertius.	Plinius.
Eusebius.	Plutarch.
Eratoſthenes.	Ptolomy.
Fernelius.	Raleigh.
Galen.	Solinus Antiochenus.
Gauricus.	Speed.
Halicarnassaus.	Strabo.
Hector Boetius.	Suetonius.
Herodotus.	Suidas.
Heylin.	Tullius.
Johan. Picus Mirand.	Varro.
Johan. Francisc. Nep.	Virgilius.





To his ever honoured Mother,  
 and her no less venerable  
 Sister, the two famous Universities  
 of this Land, *Cambridge* and *Oxford*.

This his *Μνηο-εζεο-λογία*, most humbly  
 Dedicates.

*P. M. D.*

**T**imes ancient Records whilst I here unfold,  
 and those great things that have been done of  
 At whose feet else should I my Labours lay, (old  
 But at the daughters of *Mnemosyna*?  
 And when I track the Circuits of the Sun,  
 The Poets Father, and how times have run  
 From his first Fabrick to these days, to whom  
 But you (fair Sisters) should my Travels come,  
 Who are their Parent too, and have a share  
 As well as he in what they have or are.  
 Take therefore these my Works, but take them wel,  
 As Mothers do the tales their children tell.

*Sylla-*



## Syllabus Libri. *Ad LECTOREM.*

**L**unar and Solar : th'Hebrew months and  
 years,  
 How Persians and Egyptians ordered theirs :  
 How Greeks, Arabians, Latines theirs : and  
 when

The Julian and Gregorian Counts began :  
 How th'æquinoctial periods still ensu'd,  
 And when the Moon her waining light renew'd  
 Through times dark mists, what lights the Scri-  
 pture yeild,

How *Judah* and *Israels* Kings are paralleld,  
 When *Shemer's* walls, and *Zions* Towers were  
 burn'd.

When the two Tribes from *Babels* bonds re-  
 turn'd.

What Kings the second Temple did adorn :  
 When *Daniel's* weeks commenc'd, and *Christ*  
 was born.

When *Troys* rich Empire Greeks did over-run:  
 When the Olympiad *Ara* was begun :

*Carthage* foundations ; and when *Romes* were  
 laid :

When *Nabonasser* and *Selencius* sway'd ;  
 Th'Eclipses

## To the Reader.

Th'Eclipses which did in that space betide.  
When *Philip* and great *Alexander* dy'd :  
What Kings in *Egypt*, what in *Persia* fate :  
The wars, and rising of the Roman State :  
When *Julius* conquer'd, when *Augustus* reign'd  
How long their Legions in this Land remain'd :  
When *Hengist* with his Saxon Troops came in :  
And when their several Kingdoms did begin :  
When Danes usurp'd : what Kings of them did reign:

And when the English thrust them out again :  
When Norman *William* entred with his men :  
What Princes of his Line have rul'd since then:  
When Scots the Isles North limits first assail'd,  
When they ore *Douglas* King of Picts prevail'd:  
What Kings from *Kenneth* held that Throne :  
what fate

The Welsh and Irish Crowns did subjugate.  
Would'st thou know this, and more, this Book  
alone

Reader, will give thee satisfaction.

Of

(1)

## Of the Solar and Lunar Moneths.

1. THOUGH it be certain that the circuits and variations of times, may be as well computed by the motions and errors of the other Planets, as by those of the Sun and Moon; yet because the most of men neither know those limits nor are able to observe their periods (some of them extending unto two, some of them to twelve, and some to thirty years) it is therefore according to the circulation of these two Planets only, that the distinction of moneths and years is generally measured and accounted.

2. The Solar moneth (to begin with that) is the time wherein the Sun moveth from one signe unto another, as from the first degree of *Aries*, to the first degree of *Taurus*, or the like. But of these moneths we find not any Nation that ever did, or yet doth retain a true account: For neither do we in *Europe* (who from *Julius Cæsars* time have been the most exact in this particular of all the world, much less do other Nations) begin our moneths at the very time that the Sun makes his entrance into these Signes; neither do we alot to every moneth that just extent wherein he continueth in a Signe, but many times exceed, and sometimes are under the proportion.

3. Next unto the Solar are the Lunar moneths, by which indeed the general mensuration  
of

of times hath been alwaies made (especially until *Cæsar's* time) in all Nations of the world, (except the Persians and Egyptians, of whose moneths we shall speak hereafter) as being more obvious to vulgar apprehensions than the others are.

4. Of these Lunar moneths, we find in *Galen* a fourfold division or partition, of which it was the first only that was taken into the ordinary or common dimension of the year, which he therefore calls *τὸν μηνιαῖον χρόνον*, and *τὸν ἀκριβῆς μηνιαῖον*, the exact monthly time, because how ever the other have the name of months, yet not so properly as this, which is as it were by nature squared and fitted to that end. And this is it which our late Writers call the moneth of Consecution or Conjunction, comprehending the time wherein the Moon overtaketh the Sun after his departure from him, or the interim that is from one change unto another, which is 29 days and 12 hours. In consideration of which 12 hours, the ancient Grecians at the end of every other moneth, took in a whole day, which they called *ἐννὴς καὶ νειν*. *Varro de re rustica, lib. 1. cap. 37.* calls it *extremam & primam*. Others have called it *veterem & novam*, because it was the end of the old Moon, and the beginning of the New. *Solon*, as *Dioenes Laertius* mentions in his life, was the first that caused it to be called *τεταρτῆς*, the 30. day, and from his time downwards to the odd moneths, viz to the

the 1. 3. 5. and the like, they always assigned 30 days, and to the even ones that is to the 2. 4. 6. and others of that kind, they only assigned 29. from whence it also proceeded, that they called the one *μῆνας παντός*, full and entire moneths, and the other *μῆνας κούλλας*, or months that were maimed and defective, because they wanted a day of that was allotted to the other.

5. The second Lunar moneth (that I may also say something to the rest, though they have little to do with our account of times) is that which *Galen* calls *τὸν χρόνον τῆς διέσεως πελοῦσα*. The time of the Moons proper circuit, by later Astrologers it is called the moneth of Peragratiō, comprehending the time wherein the Moon passeth through the Zodiacque (not regarding whether she have overtaken, or be in conjunction with the Sun or not) which is absolvd in 27. days and 8. hours (saith *Galen*) or if you examine the matter more exactly, in 27. days, 7. hours, and 20. minutes: So that this moneth cometh short of the former, well near the space of a whole Sign, that is two days, 4. hours, and about 40. minutes: Yet doth not the Moon as she passeth through the Zodiacque move all times with an equal quickness; for when she is in *apogæo*, or in the higher part of his Orb, she moveth slowly, by reason that that part of his *epicycle* is carried against, or contrary to the succession of the Signs, from the East unto the West, and then in 24. hours she moveth but

but through 11. degrees 37. minutes, and 10. seconds, and continueth in a Signe about 64. hours; but when she is in *perigeo*, or the lowest part of her Orb she moveth swiftly, by reason that that part of her *epicycle* is carried along, or together with the succession of the Signs, from the West unto the East, and then in 24. hours she moveth through 15. degrees, 19. minutes, and 50. seconds, and continueth little more then 47. hours in a Sign. In her mean motion, that is when she participates of neither of these extremes, she moveth in 24. hours through 13. degr. 10. min. and 36. sec., and continueth in a Signe almost 55. hours, and by this motion (not heeding either of the extremes which ballance one another) we may calculate her progress, and determine very near, what Sign she is in every day of the year for ever, allowing her at the time of her change to be not above 15. degr. at the most, nor less then 6. degr. at the least distant from the Sun, whether she precede or follow him: For this is to be noted, that the Moon is not alwaies in the same Sign with the Sun when she is in conjunction with him, but sometimes in the Sign before him, and sometimes in the Sign behind him, but still within the distances before mentioned: And here (because we are treating of this subject) it will not be amiss to subjoyn what *Plin. l. 1. c. 17.* and with him *Macrobius. l. 1. Somnii* have observed upon it. *viz.* that sometime during the whole time that the Sun is in

*Sagit.*

*Sagittarius*, the Moon hath no conjunction at all with him; and sometimes again before he go out of *Gemini*, she changerh twice, or hath two conjunctions with him; which things are peculiar unto these Signs, and happen not when the Sun is in any of the other. Unto this proper circuit of the Moon it is, that *Galen* refers those particular and proper changes which happen unto every singular and individual person, as preferments, honours, and the like, together with those diseases which proceed from the particular, either natural, or self-acquired indisposition of every mans body; and upon the successive weeks of this moneth, every one of which consisteth of 9 days 19 hours, and about 50 minutes, would he have a critical or decretory judgement to be made upon them, unto life or death, either good or evil.

6. The third Lunar moneth is *ὁ τῆς φάσεως*, the moneth of Illumination, or Apparition; comprehending the time wherein the Moon demiseth his beams upon the earth, and is conspicuous unto men; and that saith *Galen (de dieb. decret. l. 3. c. 9.)* is 26 days and 12 hours; so that this moneth is 3 days shorter then the moneth of Consecution: Which though it be not alwaies true, for sometimes the Moon recovereth the light within 1 or 3 days, and sometimes again not until 4 days after her conjunction be compleated: yet 3 days is the middle betwixt both the extremes, and falleth out more frequently

frequently to be the time of the Moons recovering his light, then either of the other. Now the causes say Astrologers why the Moon recovereth her light, sometimes earlier, and sometimes later, after her conjunction with the Sun, are these three 1. The swiftness of her motion, when she is in the lower part of her *epicycle*. 2. Her septentrional latitude, when her conjunction is in the head of the Dragon, as it is from the beginning of *Capricorn*, to the beginning of *Cancer*. 3. Her conjunction in Signs, by reason of her greater elevation from the Horizon directly occidental; that is, when the degrees of the Circle of the Moons elevation above the Horizon be more then the degrees of the Zodiaque which she hath passed. Now as often (say they) as all these causes do concur, which can only be (as *Pliny* and *Macrobius* in the before-mentioned places do affirm) when the Sun is in *Aries*, and at no time else; then the same day may we see both the old Moon and the new; but this happens exceeding rarely. When two of these causes meet together, then she is seen the second day after her conjunction: when but one of these causes onely is exilient, then she appeareth the third day after her coition; but when there is none of these causes at all in being, then it is the fourth day after her conjunction, before she become perspicuous. This third Lunar moneth is called by *Galen*  $\chi\omicron\iota\upsilon\nu$   $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\theta$ , the common circuit of the Moon; because

cause indeed as it hath nothing proper of its own, but is compacted, and results out of the common stock of both the other; so also it hath a common and universal efficacy upon all men, and in that respect is elsewhere termed by him,  $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\theta$   $\tau\upsilon\varsigma$   $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ , the circuit wherein she putteth out her efficacy upon us: for as *Galen* conceiveth, those days wherein the Moon is deprived of her light, she is also deprived of this common efficacy; but as she recovereth her light, so she recovereth her virtue, which together with her light she imprints upon the Elements, the Ayr, the Water, and the Earth, whereof because all men do partake, therefore this efficacy takes hold of all men, and doth as he saith,  $\kappa\omicron\iota\upsilon\nu$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\nu$   $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$ , equally conduce unto us all: So that if there be a Pestilence, a Famine, Inundations, Storms, Hail, or any disease which runneth almost over all a Country, proceeding from the extraordinary immutation or putrefaction of the Ayr, or other elements, it is from this efficacy of the Moon that they arise, and by the critical weeks of this moneth (which consist of 6. days, and 15. hours) that the events and issues of them must be judged.

7. Out of a mixture of these 2 last moneths, joyning first the sum of both their circuits into one, and then retaining the half of the result, *Galen* raiseth a fourth moneth, which he calls  $\mu\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon$   $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\theta\omicron\upsilon$ , the middle circuit consisting of

26 days, and 22 hours, and this he conceiveth to be more valid in the judgement of diseases then either of the other out of which it is compacted, because the Moon in this hath a double influence, both that which she deriveth from the Signs, and that which she receiveth and draweth from the Sun. By later Writers this moneth is called *mensis medicinalis*, the medicinal month, and *mensis Galeni*, Galen's moneth, because it is a moneth of his invention: *Johannes Picus Mirandula*, and *Johannes Franciscus* his Nephew, *Agerus Ferrus*, *Fernelius*, and many others cavil at it, and call it a fictitious imaginary moneth, a moneth that hath none of Nature's stamp and impress on it: But whether they blame him justly for it, I leave it to others to determine.

### Of the Solar and Lunar years.

1. THE Solar year is that space of time wherein the Sun by his own proper motion runneth through all his Sphere (for that other motion whereby he is every day carried about the Earth from one point of the heavens to the same point again, is effected by the rapture or turning round of the *Primum mobile*, and is not his own) and this proper circuit of his (saith *Alphonsus*, to whom all the late Astrologers do agree) is absolved in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 min. and 15 seconds. *Ptolomy* in the beginning, l. 3. *Almagest*,

*Almagest*, makes it to be 365 days, 5 hours, 55 min. and 12 sec. *Julius Caesar* (as *Suetonius* delivers l. 2. c. 2.) accounts it to be full 6 hours more then 365 days; although *Ovid* in his 3. book *de Fastis*, speaking of the same *Caesar*, saith, that he added to the 365 days, 5 hours only: he calls them *e pleno tempore quinta die*. The Astrologers which were before *Hipparchus* extend the circuit of the year yet more then this account of *Casars*; some besides the 6 hours add 7 min. and 9 sec. *Thebit* adds 9 min. and 12 sec. and *Galen* l. 3. *progn. cap. 4.* sticks not to affirm, that it contains 365 days, 6 hours, and about the hundredth part of a day besides, which amounts to 14 min. and 26 sec.; so that according to this computation, *Galen's* account of the year exceedeth that of *Alphonsus*, 25 m. 11 sec.

*Thebit's* account exceedeth 19 57

The other Astrologers exceed 17 54

*Casars* account exceedeth 10 45

*Ptolomy's* account exceedeth 5 57

But we rather in this case chuse to defer the authority of the Ancients, how famous soever in their times they were, then to disavow the experience of all, both the present and modern Astrologers in the world.

2. The Lunar year (not to speak of those curial computations which *Macrobius* mentions l. 1. *Saturn. c. 8. viz.* that of the Arcadians, who terminated their year at three moneths end, or that of the Acarnanians, who allowed but six moneths



moneths unto theirs, is generally received to be that space of time wherein the Moon after her conjunction with the Sun in any of the Signs, compleateth 12 moneths of consecution, and at the end thereof meeteth with the Sun again in the same Signe, or near unto it, in which at the beginning of the said moneths she closed with him, which annual circuit of hers she absolveth in the space of 354 days, that is 11 days sooner then the Sun absolveth his.

3. Now though the true reason of the discrepancy of the annual circuits of the Sun and Moon be the difference of their Monethly motions, the moon in every moneth of her consecution coming short of the Sun 22 hours, and about 30 min, which in 12 months time amounts to the 11 days before specified, and some odd hours, which the Grecians also (as I shall show hereafter) made an allowance for; yet it is an ingenious observation, and worth our noting, which *Severianus* a Greek Author makes upon that question, as you may find it *Centur. 1. c. 94.* of *Angelus Politianus* his Miscellanies. It is not to be doubted (saith he) but God having made the Sun to rule the day, and the Moon to rule the night, did also place them in the first moment of their Creation, in such stations of the heavens as were most convenient for the functions unto which they were designed; that is, the Sun in the East, and the Moon in the West, diametrically opposite unto one another. Neither indeed

indeed was it fitting (as he conceiveth) that the Moon at her entrance into the world should be imperfect in her light, as she is in both her quarters, and a little before and after her conjunction, but rather shining with a full and ample Orb; for those changes and various faces of hers, those waxings and waynings which we since have seen, were to be the distinctions of ensuing times, and were no ways congruous to her first position. She was therefore at her Creation at the Full in all her luster, and when the Sun had dispatched his first diurnal race, and was now setting in the West, she had also in the interim run through her Hemisphere, and was come about unto the East. But saith he, the Moon could not be opposite to the Sun, and at his full unless you allow her to be 15 days old, that is 11 days elder then the world, for it was upon the fourth day of the world that the Sun and the Moon were made; So that to bring the Moon into that position in which in all probability she was set at her Creation, we must borrow for her 11 days more then she could any other ways pretend unto; for the utmost that in reason could be granted to her without this borrowing, was to bear the figure of the fourth day, which was the day of her Creation; but upon the fourth day she could not have filled up the light of all her Orb, nor be in the Eastern limits of the heavens, when the Sun was in the West: to remove therefore these impediments,

and fit her the better to discharge her office, she took up as we may say 11 days upon lone or interest, appearing to the world as 15 days old, when indeed she had not right to any more then 4. which 11 days as she had borrowed at the first, and by this means gotten the start of the Sun for such a time; so it was meet she should pay them back again, and come so much short of the Sun at the end of his annual course, as she was before him at the beginning of it: which hath been, and still is every year 11 days from the Creation to this present.

### *Of the Hebrew Moneths and Years.*

1. **T**HE Names and Order of the Hebrew moneths as they are gathered partly out of the Scriptures, and where they are silent, from *Josephus*, are

1. *Nisan. Xanthicus.* 2 Macch. 11. Esth. 3. 7.
2. *Zif.* 1 King. 6. 1.
3. *Sivan.* Esth. 8. 9.
4. *Rothem.*
5. *Ab.*
6. *Elul.*
7. *Thisri. Ethanim* 1 King. 8. 2.
8. *Bul.* 1 King. 6. 38.
9. *Gislen.* Zechar. 7. 1.
10. *Tebeth* Esth. 2. 16.
11. *Sebat.* Zech. 1. 7.
12. *Adar.* Esth. 3. 7.

2. From

2. From the Creation to *Moses* the moneth *Thisri*, or *Ethanim* was the first moneth of their year, but at their coming out of *Agypt*, the beginning of their year was altered, at least-wise as to Religious businessses, and the moneth *Nisan* in which their deliverance was effected, appointed to be the first month thereof. *Chald. Paraphr. in cap. 8. lib. 3. Reg. Josephus Antiqu. Jud. l. 1. c. 3.*

3. That these moneths of the Hebrews were not Solar, but Lunar moneths, that is, moneths of consecution, every 2 whereof consist of 59 days, appeareth *Numb. 28. 11.* where the Feasts of the New Moons are called the beginning of the Moneths: But if they had used Solar moneths, the new Moons would not have hapned alwaies at the beginning of their moneths, but sometimes in the middle, sometimes at the latter end thereof, as they do with us, who use the Solar moneths in other places.

4. It appeareth also by the observation of their Passeeover, which according to the pre-script of the Law, was to be the 14 day of the first moneth at Even, *Lev. 23. 5.* but it is acknowledged on all hands, that then the Moon was alwaies at the Full; which could not be, if the New Moon had not been the beginning of the Moneth: And hence it is, that that eclipse of the Sun at the Passion of our Lord, being then the Jewish Passeeover, was looked upon by the Heathen themselves as so portentous, that

B 2 upon

upon sight thereof one of the wisest of them cryed out, *Aut Deus Natura patitur, aut mundi machina dissolvetur*: for the Moon being then at the Full in opposition to the Sun, no natural reason could be found for such an Eclipse, which had she been in conjunction with him, had been but ordinary and familiar.

5. From the observation of the Passeeover we may also gather the beginning of the Hebrew year, for that, as hath been proved, was the 14 day of the first moneth; but this 14 day of the first moneth (saith *Nicephorus Calistus, Historie Ecclesiastica lib. 12. cap. 32.* was always so ordered by the Jews, that it was the first Full Moon after the Vernal æquinoctial the Sun being entred into *Aries*, or at leastwise it was upon the æquinoctial day it self, if the full moon hapned to fall upon it; and hence it is that the Synod of *Nice*, that they might come as near unto the Jews as might be, decreed that all Christians should keep their Easter the first Sunday after the Full moon next ensuing after the vernal æquinoctial.

6. Yet before this can be clear. it will be needful also to speak something of the æquinoctials, which have varied much since *Moses* his time, and will yet vary according to our Julian account from time to time. while the world continues, and that for the reason hereafter specified.

7. We have said before that according to  
our

our Julian computation there are annually 10 min. and 45 sec. superaccounted (more then should be) to the year) which 10 min. and 45 sec. in the space of 134 years, amounts unto a whole day.

8. This superaddition from the Creation to this time being 5688 years (if we measure all times past by that Julian account which we now observe) hath caused the æquinoctials and solstices to anticipate already 42 days, and to advance themselves 60 years unto another, which 74 years hence will be compleat.

9. By this Account then the vernal æquinoctial at the Creation was *April* the 21. but at the Israelites coming out of *Egypt* being after the Creation 2514 years, it had advanced 18 days, and 102 years towards another, being then the third of *April*; at the Nativity of Christ being from the former deliverance 1517 years, and from the Creation 4031 years, it had advanced 11 days more, and 43 years towards the 12. which put together, makes 30 days, and 11 years advance unto another, being at that time the 22 day of *March*, from Christ to this present being 1657, y. it hath further advanced 12 days, and 49 years toward another, in all as aforesaid 42 days, and 60 years towards the 43. being now the 10 day of *March*, and so to continue 74 years more, that is, till the year 1731, at which time it will be the 9 of *March*.

10. To make this more perspicuous, take a Table of the æquinoctials according to our Julian account from the Creation to this present.

<i>Anno Mundi</i>	<i>Æquin.</i>	<i>Ante Christum</i>	
1 April	21	4031	Ans
134	20	3897	1
268	19	3763	2
402	18	3629	3
536	17	3495	4
670	16	3361	5
804	15	3227	6
938 April	14	3093	7
1072	13	2959	8
1206	12	2825	9
1340	11	2691	10
1474	10	2557	11
1608	9	2423	12
1742	8	2289	13
1876	7	2155	14
2010	6	2021	15
2144	5	1887	16
2278	4	1753	17
2412	3	1619	18
2546	2	1485	19
2680	1	1351	20
2814 March	31	1217	21
2948	30	1083	22
3082	29	949	23
3216	28	815	24
3350	27	681	25
3484	26	547	26
3618	25	413	27
3752	24	279	28
3886	23	145	29
4020	22	11	30

*Anno*

<i>Anno Mundi</i>	<i>Æquin.</i>	<i>Anno Christi</i>
4154	21	123
4288	20	257
4422	19	391
4556	18	525
4690	17	659
4824 March	16	793
4958	15	927
5092	14	1061
5226	13	1195
5360	12	1329
5494	11	1463
5628	10	1597
5688	10	1657

11. To know therefore when the Jews began their year, any year of the world from *Moses* to this present, you must first seek out the day of the æquinoctial in the preceding Table, which done, by the Rules hereafter specified, find out the full Moon next adjoyning to the æquinoctial; and then consider whether it fell before the æquinoctial, or after it, or just upon it; if it fell on or after the æquinoctial, then the Jews began their year with the new Moon that went next before the æquinoctial; but if the full Moon hapned before the æquinoctial, then the Jews began not their year till the next new Moon after the æquinoctial.

12. For example, if you would know when the Jews began their year at the building of

B 4

*Solomons*

*Solomon's* Temple, which was in the year of the world 2994. Look first into the preceding Table, and there you shall find the æquinoctial to be the 30 day of *March*, which done, enquire for the full moon next adjoyning to the 30 day of *March*, and that you shall find (the golden Number for the said year being 9 and the Epact for the Julian account being also 9, which two are the stars that must guide you in the finding of the changes of the Moon to be upon the 4. day of *April*, that is 5 days after the æquinoctial, by which you may conclude, that the Hebrews began their year upon the 20 day of *March*, being the new Moon went before the æquinoctial. The like course you may take for any other year, and at your pleasure, by the help of the following Calendar, reduce the Julian account to the Gregorian.

13. Only this you must observe, that the Jews following of this course before mentioned in the beginning of their year: and having a regard that their Passeeover according to the Law might be celebrated either on or after the vernal æquinoctial, were often forced to make an intercalation of a whole moneth, betwixt the end of one year, and the beginning of another; and this they did not by any certain rule, but sometimes every second, and sometimes every third year, as they found themselves necessitated by the falling of their Passeeover; but when they made no intercalation, then the ensuing

year began where the former ended, and anticipated yearly 11 days; according to the manner of the ordinary Lunar years.

14. This will be evident, if you observe the following Ephemeris for the Hebrew year (beginning at the year of the world above-mentioned, and continuing for 11 years, that is) from the year 2994, to the year 3004. in which you may see how the following years sometimes anticipated one another 11 days, and how sometimes again a whole moneth was inserted betwixt the conclusion of one year, and the beginning of another; and all that the Passeeover as hath been said, might be kept either on or after the vernal æquinoctial; by which president you may make any other Ephemeris for what number of years you do desire, from the Israelites coming out of Egypt to this present.

A.M.	Æq.	G.N.	Ep.	Nisan.	Pascha.
2998	M 30	9	9	Mr. 20	Apr. 4
2999	30	10	20	Ap. 7	22
2996	30	11	1	Mr. 28	12
2997	30	12	12	17	1
2998	30	1	23	Ap. 4	19
2999	30	14	4	Mr. 25	9
3000	30	15	15	Ap. 12	27
3001	30	16	26	1	16
3002	30	17	7	Mr. 22	6
3003	30	18	18	Ap. 9	24
3004	30	19	29	Mr. 31	14

15. As for the Hebrew years before *Moses*, it is believed that they took their beginning with the full Moon next adjoyning to the Autumnal æquinoctial, whether it did precede or follow it, the moneth *Thifri* or *Ethanim* being the first moneth of the year, and the other months succeeding in their order, till you come to *Nisan*, and end in *Elul*.

16. Now to find the Autumnal æquinoctial, you have no more to do, but to seek out the vernal æquinoctial in the former table, and having found it, to add thereunto 186 days, which is the time the Sun spends betwixt the one æquinoctial and the other; and that will bring you to the Autumnal: So that if at the Creation the vernal æquinoctial were upon the 21 day of April, the Autumnal must be upon the 24 of October.

17. The intercalations must be as they were in the Mosaical years, viz. of a whole moneth every second or third year, according as you are necessitated to begin your year with the full Moon either preceding or following the æquinoctial: Take a view thereof in the first year after the Creation, allowing according to *Julius Scaligers* computation (of which more hereafter) the golden number for the first year to be 17, and the Epact to be 7. and so every year after in proportion, and then you will have the anticipations and intercalations of the said years, as followeth.

A. M.

A.M.	Equinoct.	G.N.	Ep.	Thifri.	A.M.
1	Octob. 24	17	7	Octob. 29	1
2	24	18	18	18	2
3	24	19	29	Nov. 6	3
4	24	1	11	Octob. 25	4
5	24	2	22	16	5
6	24	3	3	Nov. 2	6
7	24	4	14	Octob. 22	7
8	24	5	25	13	8
9	24	6	6	30	9
10	24	7	17	Octob. 19	10

### Of the Egyptian Moneths and Years.

1. Next unto the Hebrews, we may justly place the Egyptians, amongst whom saith *Macrobius lib. 1. Saturn. cap. 8.* there hath alwaies been a certain measure and equality of the Year.

2. The names of their moneths are.

1. *Thoth.*

2. *Phaothy.*

3. *Athy.*

4. *Choiac.*

5. *Tybi.*

6. *Mecheir.*

7. *Phalmenoth.*

8. *Pharmouti.*

9. *Pacon.*

10. *Paini.*

11. *Epiphi.*

12. *Atesera.*

To

3. To every one of these moneths they assigned thirty days, so that they were neither absolutely Lunar nor Solar moneths, but of a mixed nature, betwixt both; And to the end of *Mefori*, or their last moneth, they superadded five days more, making their whole year 365 days.

4. The odd hours or quadrant of a day wherein the year exceedeth 365 days, they made no reckoning of, until the time of *Dio-clesian* the Emperour, and then they were compelled to take in a Bissextile, and to conform their Calendar to the Romans.

5. From the deficiency of this Bissextile every fourth year, their first moneth *Thoth* did anticipate a day; so that their year which in *Pliny's* time began the 18 of *July*, in the time of *Lactantius Firmianus* (*de fals. Relig. lib. 1. cap. 6.*) took its beginning in *September*.

6. *Lalamantius* (in his commentary upon *Galen de diebus decretoriis*) contends that Anno 1548. 41, 42, and 43. their moneth *Thoth* began the third day of *August*, according to which computation the last year 1656, this present year 1657, and the two following years, viz. 58 and 59; must begin the 5. day of *July*.

7. And thus if we should allow this Egyptian account to have continued from the Creation to this present, their moneth *Thoth* in this interval of time would have shifted well near four times through the Calendar, falling out som-

times

times in the Spring, sometimes in the Summer, sometimes in Autumn, and sometimes in Winter; varying in every 120 years, a moneth, or thereabouts.

### *Of the Babylonian and Persian moneths and years.*

1. THE Babylonians and Persians in all things agreed with the Egyptians, both in the quantity of their year, the beginning of it, and the partition of their moneths. *Di-dor. Sicul. lib. 2. cap. 1. Strab. lib. Geograph. 17.*

2. The names of the Persian moneths are,

1. *Formidech.*
2. *Ardaimech.*
3. *Cardaimech.*
4. *Zirmech.*
5. *Mardan.*
6. *Sarenbemech.*
7. *Machiramech.*
8. *Ebenmech.*
9. *Ydramech.*
10. *Dimch.*
11. *Bechmech.*
12. *Azirdaxich.*

*Of*

## Of the Grecian or Attick Moneths and Years.

1. **T**HE Attick moneths (like the Hebrews) were moneths of consecution, every two whereof contained 59 days, that is the odd moneths 30 days, and the even but 29.

2. The names of their moneths were

1. Ἑκατομβαίων.
2. Μεταγεισηών.
3. Βοηδρομίαν.
4. Μαιμαγληεών.
5. Πυανεψιών.
6. Ἀνθεσθεών.
7. Ποσειδέων.
8. Γαμηλίαν.
9. Ἐλαρβολίαν.
10. Μυνηχίαν.
11. Θαργηλίαν.
12. Σκιρροφωεών.

3. These moneths they divided into 3 decads, the first whereof was μῆν@ ἱσαμένε, of the moneth beginning: the second decad was μῆν@ μεσύν@, of the middle of the moneth: and the last was μῆν@ φθίνον@, of the moneth expiring: The two former of these Decads they numbred in a regular forward order calling the first day of the moneth πρώτην ἱσαμένε, the first day of the moneth beginning: the second δευ-

τέραν

τέραν ἱσαμένε, the second day of the moneth beginning, and so unto the tenth. In like manner they called the 11 day πρώτην ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ μεσύν@, the first after the tenth of the middle of the moneth: the 12 δευτέρα ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ μεσύν@, the second of the tenth of the middle of the moneth, and so unto the 20, which was called ἑκάς, or εἰκοσι: But in the last Decad they used a retrograde or backward order, calling the 21 of the odd moneths δεκάτῃ φθίνον@, the tenth day before the ending of the moneth: the 22 ἑννάτῃ φθίνον@, the ninth day before the ending; and so unto the last, which (saith *Snidas*) was promiscuously called ἑνὴ καὶ νῆα, νομηνία, or τετακῆς, because it was the end of one moneth, and the beginning of another, standing as it were in the middle betwixt them both, and borrowing half a day from either. But in the even moneths the 21 day was not called δεκάτῃ φθίνον@, but ἑννάτῃ, the ninth of the moneth expiring: for unto these moneths there was no tenth at all assigned, but was as it were cut off, and lopped from them; and this was the reason why they were called ἑνὰ φθινος, that is, moneths that had but nine days in this last part or section, whereas the other (called δεκαφθινος) had 10 allotted to them. Neither was the 29 day of these moneths called ἑνὴ καὶ νῆα (for they had already as hath been said, passed over their odd 12 hours unto the former moneths, and had no common tie with those that followed) but



but simply *ἴσων*, or *πρώτη ἡμέρα*, the last day of the moneth, or first before the end thereof.

4. And as the moneths of the Atticks were Lunar moneths, so were their years also Lunar years, consisting only of 354 days, that is being 11 days and some odd hours shorter than the Solar; to make up which deficiency at the first (as *Plutarch* mentions in the life of *Numa*) they took in every second year a moneth of 22 days, and afterwards (as *Herodotus* and *Libanius*, in his argument upon *Demosthenes* his Oration against *Androion*, do affirm) they made an intercalation every third year of 33 days, but finding still that they came not up unto the Solar year, because the odd quadrant of a day was every year omitted; the year before the first Olympiad, they moulded up their years into an octennial chain or circuit, at the end whereof they inserted three moneths (which they called *ἐμβολιαίαι*, containing 30. days apiece, or 90 days in all, that is 88 days for the *υπερβαύοντες*, or several elevens, and 2 days for the *βισsexiles*, or quadrants of a day, which in that interim of time they had lost from the Solar reckoning. *Mac. l. 1. Saturn cap. 15.*

5. The beginning of this octennial circuit or chain of years, they alwaies made at the first new Moon after the Summer Solstice, beginning their day at Noon (which was also common to the Babylonians, Persians, and Egyptians) as the

the Romans did theirs at midnight, and the Hebrews theirs according to the Law at Even. But after the first year, all the other years of the octennium anticipated one another 11 days, until the end of the 8. or *Embolim* year, when the intercalar moneths came in, and then they returned to the same point where they began before.

6. Hence we collect (numbring the year from the first Olympiad to this present, according to the Chronology hereafter following) that from the first institution of this octennial chain, to this instant year 1657. there have intervened 364 embolims or intercalar years, and that this present year is the first of a new circuit or revolution, and consequently that their moneth *Hecatombeon* beginneth this year June 30 being the first New Moon after the Summer solstice.

### *Of the Arabian moneths and Years.*

1. THE Arabians in the ordination of their year followed partly the Attick, and partly the Egyptian customs.

2. With the Egyptians they agreed in this, that they made no allowance for the quadrant, or excurrent particulars of a day (as *Strabo* calls them) wherein the year exceeds 365. days: and hence it is that the beginning of their year is fleeting and uncertain, and every fourth year (as the Egyptians did) anticipates a day, being sometimes

sometimes in Winter, sometimes in Summer, sometimes in the Spring, and sometimes in Autumn, running from one solstice, and one æquinoctial to another.

3. With the Atticks they agreed in this, that their year consisted of 12 Lunations or months of consecution, every one of which began with the *sympula* or conjunction of the Luminaries, and that at every three years end (though the Athenians upon better grounds reformed that practise) they made an intercalation of 33 days, for the so many elevens wherein annually the Lunar year is exceeded by the Solar.

4. The Names of the Arabian moneths are

1. <i>Almuharaz.</i>	7 <i>Rage.</i>
2. <i>Saphar.</i>	8 <i>Sahaben.</i>
3. <i>Rabe. 1</i>	9 <i>Ramaden</i>
4. <i>Rabe 2</i>	10 <i>Sancl</i>
5. <i>Gemedj 1</i>	11 <i>Dulclida</i>
6. <i>Gemedj 2</i>	12 <i>Dalcheyas.</i>

5. If you would make an Ephemeris for this account, set but the first day of *Almuharaz* in the same place with the Egyptian *Thoth*, and at the end of every three years, you shall find both the Calendars exactly agreeing with one another.

Of

## Of the Latine Moneths and Years,

1. **B**Efore *Romulus*, what moneths and years were received amongst the Latines, is something doubtful; yet *Ovid* in *l. 3. de Fastis*, makes it more then probable that they were Lunar moneths they used.

2. By *Romulus* the year was altered, and 10 moneths only taken into the account thereof, unto 4 of which he assigned 31 days, and to the rest but 30, making it in the whole to consist of 304 days. *Macro. lib. 1. Saturn. cap. 13. & 14.*

3. The names and order of his moneths you have in these four verses of *Ovid*.

*Martis erat primus Mensis, Venerisq; secundus.*

*Hec generis Princeps, conditur ille fuit.*

*Tertius a senibus, juvenum de nomine quartus.*

*Cetera de numero turba notato suo est.*

Which are the same which we yet retain, save only that in honour of the Cæsars, *July* and *August* were afterwards inserted, instead of *Quintilis* and *Sextilis*.

4. *Numa Pompilius* added *January* and *February*, and brought his year to the course of the Moon, which yet because he found that it came short of the Solstitial year, by interposing intercalar moneths, he so ordered it, that every 24 year he made it equal with the Solar, *Liv. lib. 1. primæ decadis. ab Urb condit.*

5. *Macrobius* in the before mentioned place *lib. 1. Saturn. cap. 15.* affirms, that *Numa Pompilius* in his intercalations conformed himself unto the manner of the Græcians, which if he did, it seemeth strange why it was every 24th year only, (as *Livy* saith) that his year agreed with the Solar, whereas the Græcian years agreed with the Solar every 8th year, immediately upon the interposition of their Embolim or intercalary moneths. *Lalanantius* in answer hereunto affirms, that *Numa Pompilius* being led by a Pythagorical superstition, rather than any Astrological reason, in honour of the odd numbers, added every year a day unto *January*, by means whereof, notwithstanding his intercalation of 90 days, at the end of his first and second octennium (after the Græcian manner) he found still that his years exceeded the Græcian years so many days as there were years elapsed, to salve which incongruity, at the end of his third octennium or 24th year he took away 24 days out of the 3 embolim or intercalary moneths, which were then to follow in lieu of so many days wherein in that interim his *January* had made his years exceed the Græcian years, and inserted only 66 days, that is 22 in every intercalary moneth; and by this means, at the end of the said 24 years, a perfect agreement was made up betwixt his years and the Græcian, and betwixt both of them (as *Livy* will have it) with the Solar.

## Of the Julian and Gregorian Years.

1. *Julius Caesar* finding the intercalations of *Numa Pompilius* to be full of trouble, and accompanied withal with much confusion (the æstival months within the circuit of 8 years becoming vernal, and the vernal hiemal) reduced the year unto the Solar course, dividing the moneths as we now have them, and assigning to the year 365 days, and 6 hours, and accordingly for the odd six hours, he appointed every 4th year a day more to be inserted into *February*; which day, because it was immediately placed after the 6th of their Calends, which is our 24th day, and they (that they might not vary their usual forms) for 2 days together wrote *sexto calend. rum Martii*. The Leap year therefore, or the year wherein that Writing was so repeated, was called *Annus Bissextilis*.

2. But *Augustus Caesar* who succeeded *Julius* (as *Macrobius* witnesseth, *lib. 1. Saturn cap. 17.*) finding the intercalations of *Julius* to be greater then they ought (as indeed they were) commanded that the Bissextile should be taken in every 5th year only, and not every 4th, as *Julius* had appointed; but succeeding times perceiving the account of *Julius* (though not so exact as might be wished) yet to be neerer unto Truth then that of *Augustus* was, laid aside

his computation, as the more erroneous, and kept themselves firmly to the former.

3. And in this manner things continued, especially in *Europe*, and those other parts of the world that professed Christ for 1600 years together, though with some confusion in the computations of the Church, for by reason of those few minutes wherein the Julian account exceedeth the true circuit of the Sun, the Festivals of the Church had anticipated already about 12 days, and were still certain to anticipate more and more, from time to time, if no remedy were provided to the contrary.

4. For proof of this, there is a place alledged out of *St Augustine*, wherein he affirms, that Christmas day, or the 25 of *December*, at such time as Christ was born, was the shortest day of the year, and *John the Baptists* day, or the 24 of *June*, was at that time the longest day in the year (as they were both indeed within the two Solstitia's, no manifest increase or diminution of the days being as yet to be discerned in either of the seasons) and this was not without a mystery, saith the Father, for Christ was to increase, but *John* was to decrease, *John* 3. 20. which was intimated (saith he) in the very times of their Nativity, the one being born when the days were at the shortest, but began to receive an augmentation; the other when the days were at the longest, but began to suffer a diminution. But with us that adhere unto the Julian account,

neither

neither of these Festivals answer unto this Position, the Sun being entered into *Capricorn* 14 days before our Christmas day, and the like time into *Cancer*, before the Feast of *John the Baptist*

5. At last about 90 years ago, the Council of *Trent* took into their consideration this difference of time, which was hapned in the keeping of our Christian Festivals, by reason of the few minutes before mentioned, and that they might come a little nearer to the primitive observation of these Feasts, they brought the year ten days backward, causing that to be called the 25 day of the month, which before was but the 15th, which was not so much indeed as they ought to have done (for the Solstices had anticipated 12 days already, as hath been said, from the time of *Julius*) but it sufficed them as they thought, to bring things into that condition which they were in at the Council of *Nice*, which was much about the State whereunto they now reduced them, for they had the Acts and Decrees of that Council in so much veneration, that they believed they could not without great impiety make any addition or alteration in them. And from *Gregory* the 13. who then sat in the Papal chair when the year was thus brought back, this computation hath since been called the *Gregorian* computation, and it is received at this day in all Countries that profess a subjection to the See of *Rome*, but we in

C 4      *England*,

*England*, who a little before had cast off our obedience to that See, made no alteration in our Calendar, but still followed the *Julian* account, though so erroneous as was said before, that if the world should last so long, our Christmas day that should be in the Solstice, would in time fall into the æquinoctial; nay Christ and *John* would shift their Tropicks, and when the Sun comes into *Cancer*, we should keep the Feast of Christs Nativity; and when he enters into *Capricorn*, we should keep the Nativity of the *Baptist*.

6. This *Gregorian* account (which is ten days before our English, their 11th day being the first of ours, and our last day of every month the 10th of theirs) will continue in the same state that now it is, without any alteration, till the year 1700. at which time being Leap year, letting fall only the intercalar day, which should have been inserted into *February*, in recompence of the 10 min. and 45 sec. which for 134 years together, since the reduction of their year have been advanced, their year will afterwards run on again as it did before, till the year 1834, and then, or at least the next Leap year after that, they must again cast away another day out of the considerations aforesaid, and the like 134 years for ever.

7. The names of the days of the Roman months as they were in *Julius* his time, and notwithstanding the *Gregorian* alteration, are still familiarly

familiarly used in all Latine writings, both in the one computation and the other: take in these verses following.

1.

*Th'old Ethnick Roman month it self divides  
Into three portions, Calends, Nones, and Ides.  
Calends the first, in March, October, May,  
And July. Nones they call the seventh day.  
In all months else the first: these past, before  
Their Ides ensue, eight days they number more.  
In all the rest such dates they do express  
As they precede these periods more or less.*

2

*Sex Nonas Octobris habet, Mars, Maius, Iulus,  
Quatuor at reliqui. Sunt Idus cuilibet octo.*

### Chronologies.

The era or age of the world from the Creation to this present year, is		}	5688
Which is gathered thus,			
1. From the Creation to the Flood are years,	Gen. 5. & 7. 11.	}	1656
2. From thence to the promise,	Gen. 11. 32. & 12. 4.		
	Acts 7. 4.	}	0428
3. From thence to Israels delivery,	Ex. 12. 40, 41		
4. From thence to Solomons temple,	1 King. 6. 1.		0480
5. From thence to Salmanasser or Nabonasser, in whose eighth year Samaria was taken, as ap- pears by the adjustment of the Reigns of the Kings of Judah and Israel.		}	0291
6. From Salmanasser or Nabonasser unto Christ,			
7. From Christ to this present year.			1657

5688

The

(36)

**The Adjustment of the reigns of the Kings of Judah  
and Kings of Israel.**

1	Solomon 40.	4	
37		40	
38	Rehoboam 17.	1	Jeroboam 22.
54		17	
55	Abiam 3.	1	
57		3	
58	Afa 41.	1	
59		2	Nadab 2.
60		3	Baasha 24.
61		4	
83		26	Ela 2.
84		27	Z. T. Omri 12.
85		28	
95		38	Ahab 22.
96		39	
98		41	
99	Jehoshaphat 25.	1	
115		17	Alhazia 2.
116		18	Jehoram 12
117		19	
120		22	
123	Jehoram solus 4.	25	
124		2	
126		4	
127	Alhazia 1.	1	
128	Attalia 7.	1	Jehu 28.
134	Joash 40.	7	
135		2	
144	Carthage built.	11	
155		22	
156		23	Jehoahaz 17.
172		39	Joas 16.
173	Amaziah 29	40	
174		2	
187		15	Jeroboam 41.
188		16	
201		29	

(37)

**The Adjustment of the Reigns of the Kings of Judah  
and Kings of Israel.**

	Inter regn. 11.		2 Kin. 14. 1. & c.
213	Uzzias 52.	1	27
227		15	41
	2 King. 15. 1.		Inter regn. 23.
250	& 8.	38	Zach. 6. months
251		39	1 Shall. Menah. 10
260		42	10
	2 King. 15. 17.		Inter regn. 1.
262	& 23.	50	1 Pekahja 2.
263	Olympiads.	51	2
264		52	1 Peka 20.
265	Joatham 16.	1	2
280	Ahaz 6.	16	17
281		2	18
288	(& 17. 1.)	4	20
	2 King. 16. 1.		Inter regn. 7.
287	Rome built.	8	
291		12	1 Ho. hea 9.
	Nabonassar	13	2 Salmanasser
	Hezekia 29.	14	3
		16	5 4
		4	7 6 Samaria besieged.
		6	9 8 Samaria taken.
		25	1 Merodach Bal.
		29	5
	Manasses 55.	1	6
		15	20
		27	32
		40	5 Nabulasser.
	Amon 2.		
	Josia 31.		
	Jehoahaz 0.		
	Jehoiakim 11.	4	1 Nabopolasser
	Jeconias 00.		8
	Zedekias 11.	1	9
		9	17 Jerusalem besi.
		11	19 Jerusalem taken.

*Things necessary to be observ'd for the clearing of the former Adjustment.*

1. **T**He last year of the former Kings, are oftentimes the first of the succeeding, and many times again the years of the precedent Kings are compleat, before those of their Successors do begin; in which difference of account, we either follow the expresse words of the Text, or necessary consequence deducted from it.

2. Whereas the Scriptures place the first year of *Asa* in the 20th year of *Jeroboam*, and we have set it in his 21. yet we depart not from the truth herein, nor offer any blemish to the Text; for nothing is so certain as that it was concurrent with them both; but we are forced to parallel it with the latter, because otherwise we could not make the Reigne of *Nadab* so perspicuous,

3. The like course we are compelled to take with the first year of *Jehosaphat*, placing it in the 5th year of *Ahab*, whereas the Scripture adjoyns it to his fourth, because otherwise it would have appeared to the Reader, that *Jehoram* King of Israel (betwixt whom and *Ahab* there interceded *Ahaziah*) had begun his reigne before the death of *Ahab*, which is not likely.

4. But as concerning the time which the Text assigns to *Ahaziah* King of Israel, we cannot

not make things clear any other way, but only by affirming that he spent his two years for the most part joyntly with his Father; and though the sum of affairs had been perhaps for some time committed to his hands, yet he reigned not many weeks, or at least not many moneths after him alone: for the latter part of *Jehosaphats* 18th year being concurrent with *Ahabs* 22th (which it is clear enough it was, his first year being concurrent with *Ahabs* 4th and 5th) and *Jehoram* succeeding before *Jehosaphats* 18 was expired, it is sufficiently apparent that *Ahaziah* could not reigne many moneths after *Ahab* was deceased.

5. It is to be noted of *Jehoram* King of Judah, that he was made King twice in the life time of his Father, first in the 17th year of his Fathers reigne, for *Jehoram* the son of *Ahab* is said to have succeeded his brother *Ahaziah* in the second year of *Jehoram* the son of *Jehosaphat*, 2 King. 1. 17. but his entring into his kingdom was in the 18th year of *Jehosaphat*, 2 King. 3. 1. 2. He seems after this to have been a private man again for divers years, and at length to have been admitted a new into the Kingdom about the 22 of his Father, and then to have begun those 8 years which the Scripture assigns unto his reigne, four whereof he reigned only by himself, and the other joyntly with his Father, 2 Kings 8. 16.

*The account from Nabonasser to Christ  
Proved.*

1. From Nabonasser to Alexanders } death, are years } 424  
From Alexanders death to Augustus }  
*Ptol. alm. 3. cap 8.* } 294

718

2. The distances above mentioned are made appear by Mathematical calculations and Eclipses, then which no account in the world can be more certain, viz.

Anno Nab.

1. Of the Moon,	2
2. Of the Moon,	27
3. Of the Moon, Anno 1, 2. Merdoc.	28
4. Of the Sun Xerxes at Sardis,	276
5. Of the Moon, Battel of Syracuse,	335
6. Of the Moon, Battel of Arbela.	417
7. Sun, Battel Thrasymene, Liv. l. 22.	530
8. Of the Moon.	549
9. Of the Moon.	549
10. Of the Moon. Ante Cynoceph.	550
11. Of the Moon anno 7. Ptolemy.	575
12. Of the Moon, Battel of Persens.	580

3. Christ being 30 years old in the 15th of Tiberius, Luke 3. 1. cum 23. and allowing 44 years to the reign of Augustus, it followeth that he was born in Augustus his 29th, which makes the

the account as before from Nabonasser to his birth 746

4. The same account may be also thus proved,

From Nabonasser to the destruction of Samaria 8

Thence to the destruction of Jerusalem 133

Thence to Cyrus 70

Thence to the 6th of Darius when the Temple was finished, John 2. 20. } 46

Thence to the 7th of Artaxerxes when Daniels weeks began. } 32

Daniels weeks deducting the life of Christ 457

746

5. Now that Daniels weeks cannot commence neither with the Decree of Cyrus, nor yet with the Decree of Darius, which was 46 years after, sufficiently appears from hence, that the birth of Christ is by S. Luke expressly affirmed to have been in the reign of Augustus Caesar, Luke 2. 1. but this could not have been so, if Daniels weeks had taken their beginning at either of the Decrees before mentioned: for from Nabonasser unto Cyrus his Decree, are but 211 years, to which if you add Daniels 457 years, it will want 50 years of the time that by undeniable demonstrations Ptolemy proves to have interceded betwixt Nabonasser and Augustus. Again, from Nabonasser to the sixth year of Darius, are but 257 years, to which



which when you have added *Daniels* weeks, you will yet be 4 years short of the beginning of *Augustus*: But if you begin *Daniels* weeks at the Decree of *Artaxerxes*, *Ezra* 7. 7. & 13. which was 87. years after the Decree of *Cyrus*, it will not only bring you to *Augustus* his reign but to that numerical year of his reign, that Christ shall be 30 years old at the 15th of *Tiberius Caesar*, which is agreeable to the Scriptures.

*That Salmanasser and Nabonasser are the same, and that Nabonasser took Samaria in the eighth year of his Reign.*

IN all this Chronologie above-mentioned, there is not a particular left unproved, but only this, that *Salmanasser* and *Nabonasser* are the same, and that *Nabonasser* took *Samaria* in the 8th year of his Reign, which may be evinced by these arguments.

1. From the 1st of *Nabonasser* to the 1st of *Nabopolassar*, according to *Ptolemy*, are 122 years, and the same difference the Scriptures make betwixt *Salmanasser* and *Nebuchadnezzar*, for it is clear in Scripture, that the difference between the destruction of *Samaria*, and the destruction of *Jerusalem*, was 133 years, but the former was taken in the 8th year of *Salmanasser*, and the other in the 18th or 19th of

of *Nebuchadnezzar*, which comes to the same account. Concerning the beginning of *Nebuchadnezzars* reign, and consequently the time that he took *Jerusalem*, the Scripture is plain enough, *Jer.* 25. 1. & 32. 1. although he may seem to have reigned one year before that together with his Father, *Dan.* 1. 1. And concerning *Salmanasser* we have light enough to believe, that he began his reign in the second year of *Hoshea*, and about the 13th or 14th year of *Ahaz*, and consequently, that the destruction of *Samaria*, which was in the 9th and last year of *Hoshea*, was in the 8th of his: for besides that plain connexion which is in the Text, *2 Kings* 17. 1. & 3. *Hoshea* began to reign in the 12th year of *Ahaz*, &c. and against him came up *Salmanasser*, that is, *Salmanasser* came up against him in *Ahaz* his time, and not long after *Hoshea's* admittance to his Kingdom (for so much the connexion doth import) besides this connexion, I say, it is considerable, that *Hoshea* had been subdued by *Salmanasser*, had made his peace again, and brought him presents year by year; was again revolted, and fallen off; had entred into conspiracy with *So* King of Egypt; and that *Samaria* thereupon had been besieged, and all this before the 4th year of *Hezekiah*, which was the 7th of *Hoshea* was expired; which could not have been if *Salmanasser* had not begun his reign presently after *Hoshea* in the 13th or 14th year of *Ahaz*.

*haz.* To which we may add what *Raleigh* observes out of 2 *Chron* 28. 16. that it is probable that those Kings of Assyria to whom *Ahaz* sent in his necessity, were *Tiglath Pileser*, and *Salmanasser* his Son; for whereas the Geneva Notes would have it to be *Tiglath* and the Kings that were his Vassals; it is neither likely that *Ahaz* would address himself to those who themselves were Vassals to another: Neither do we find that *Tiglath* at that time had made any such conquests as to give him a Lordship over other Kings. More verisimilous it is, that as *Ahaz* had formerly in his need applied himself to *Tiglath* the Father, 2 Kings 16. 7. so *Tiglath* being now deceased, he put himself under the protection of *Salmanasser* his Son, and so the Text may seem to speak of a successive sending of *Ahaz* unto several Kings of Assyria, and not of his sending at the same time to one King of Assyria, who was the Sovereign and supreme, and unto others who under him were but subservient: Unless you will imagine that *Tiglath* at this time, being yet alive, had invested *Salmanasser* his Son with all his power (as *Ahaz* not long after this did *Hezekiah*, and *Nabulasser* in after times did *Nabopolasser*) and so *Ahaz*. that he might cast a disrespect on neither, sent unto them both. But if this were so, it is all one with that which we affirm, for still *Salmanasser* was King, and the date of his reign (as *Hezekiah's* did) ran on,

from

from the time of his association in the Empire.

2. The three first Eclipses calculated by *Ptolemy* in the first and second year of *Mardocempadus*, or *Merodach Baladan* (which I lately mentioned) were in the 27th and 28th of *Nabonasser*, *Ptol. lib. 4. cap. 8.* But allowing the first and second year of *Merodach* to be concurring with the 25th and 26th of *Hezekiah* (as I shall show they were) the account will fall right with the time that the Scriptures assign to *Salmanasser*. Now concerning *Merodach Baladan*, though it be true that he was King of *Babylon* in the 15th year of *Hezekiah*, and upon the miracle, at his recovery sent Ambassadors to congratulate with him, *Isa. 39. 1.* yet in regard he was then possessed of a little portion of the Assyrian Monarchy, the years of his Empire are not reckoned till after the death of *Asarhaddon*, when he was invested with it all, which was in the 25th year of *Hezekiah*: For a further confirmation whereof. it is not amiss to take notice, that the 20th of *Merodach*, is paralleled by Chronologers with the last year of *Setbon*; the 32 of *Merodach*, with the 10th of the 12 Princes; and the 5th of *Nabulasser* the son of *Ben-Merodach*, with the 23th of *Psammiticus*. But certain it is, that all these Princes in Egypt were contemporary with *Manasses* the son of *Hezekiah*, and that the last year of *Setbon*, was *Manasses* his 15th year;

D 2

the

the 10th of the 12 Princes, his 27th, and the 23th of *Psammiticus*, the 40th of his reigne. Which being granted, the first year of *Merodach's* Empire (which *Ptolomy* referreth to in his Eclipses) falls right with the 25th of *Hezekia*, and consequently the first of *Nabonasser* (whose 27th as hath been said, answers to the first of *Merodach's*) falls right with the 2d year of *Hoshea* King of Israel.

Only before I leave this argument, because it will conduce to the understanding of what hath been before premised, I think it not amiss to subjoyn something of the Kings of Egypt. From *Cham* to *Chencres* who was drowned in the Red Sea, and from him to *Thuoris*, we have a long Catalogue of Kings, and of the Dynasties in which they reigned, but the Authors are so dubious from whom we have them, that we have but little certainty whereon to build : After that we read of *Solomons* father in Law (*Vaphres Eusebius* call him) and of *Sisac* in the time of *Rehoboam*; but how long either of them reigned, or who succeeded them, we are yet to seek. In *Salmanasser* or *Nabonassers* time indeed we find a bottom; there we meet with *Sabacus* (so the Scripture calls him) King of Egypt, next unto him was *Sechon*, the last year of whose reigne was concurrent with the 15th of *Manasses*, after *Sechon* there was a Vacancy, or Inter regnum 2 years, then the 12 Princes held the Kingdom 15 years, which expired,

expired, it was invested in *Psammiticus*: Concerning which *Psammiticus* also Chronologers do not well agree. *Herodorus* accounts his reigne to be 54 years : *Eusebius* gives him but 44. *Mercator* to reconcile these, gives 44 to his single reigne, and 10 years to his Ruling joyntly with the 12 Princes, in the 5th year of whose Aristocracy he was taken in. Now it is according to this last computation, that you must understand what was said before of *Manasses* his 40th year, being concurrent with *Psammiticus* his 23d, that is, it was the 23th year from the time that *Psammiticus* had to do with the Government of Egypt, 10 years of which 23, he spent in a joynt rule with the other Princes, and 13 only he had ruled solely by himself.

And thus much might suffice for the proving of the age of the world before the Birth of Christ, as far as we could, from Scripture, and where that speaks not, from the undeniable account of other Authors. But because amongst the Ancients there were other *Eras* in request besides that of *Nabonasser*, the knowledge whereof will give a great light to the understanding of their Writings, I will speak a little of them, and so proceed.

## Olympiads.

1. **A**N Olympiad containeth the Revolution of 4 years, the *era* thereof was begun by *Iphitus*, at the Summer Solstice, the 51 year of *Uzzias*, after the destruction of *Troy* 407 years, and before the *era* of *Nabonasser* 29 years.

2. That the first Olympiad began the 51th of *Uzzias*, appeareth thus; *Cyrus* as King began his Reign in the first year of the 54th Olympiad, 30 years before he was Monarch, *Tull. de Divin lib. 1. Justin. lib. 1.* which allowing 70 years for the captivity, and the reigns of the intervening Kings of *Judah*, brings us back to the 51th of *Uzzias*.

3. That the first Olympiad was 407 years after the destruction of *Troy*, is gathered thus by *Eratosthenes*.

From the taking of <i>Troy</i> to the descent of <i>Hercules</i> his Posterity into <i>Peloponnesus</i> , are	80
From thence to the Ionian expedition,	60
From thence to <i>Lycurgus</i> in <i>Sparta</i>	159
From thence to the first Olympiad	108
	<hr/> 407

4. That the first Olympiad was 29 years before the first of *Nabonasser*, appeareth thus; The distance betwixt the first Olympiad and the

the death of *Alexander*, is reckoned by *Eratosthenes* to be 453 years, which he gathereth thus,

	years.
From the first Olympiad to the passage of <i>Xerxes</i> into Greece, are	297
Thence to the <i>Peloponnesian</i> war	048
Thence to the Victory of <i>Lysander</i>	027
Thence to the Battel of <i>Leuctra</i>	034
Thence to the death of <i>Philip</i> Maced.	035
Thence to the death of <i>Alexander</i>	012
	<hr/> 453

But the death of *Alexander* (as hath been said) is by *Ptolomy* placed in the 424th year of *Nabonasser*, which proves the difference betwixt the two accounts to be 29 years.

5. The same difference betwixt the first Olympiad, and the first of *Nabonasser*, may be also proved by the Eclipse of *Xerxes*, which by *Ptolomy* is placed (as before) in the 267th year of *Nabonasser*; but by all Greek Writers is reckoned to be the last year of the 74th Olympiad, which comes to the same account.

## The Æra of Rome ab Urbe condita.

1. *Cicero*, *Eutropius*, *Orosius*, place it in the third year of the 6th Olympiad.

2. *Halicarnassensis*, *Sollinus*, *Antiochenus*, *Clemens*

*mens Alexandrinus*, and *Eusebius*, place it in the first year of the 7th Olympiad.

3. With the latter agrees *Bucholzer*, placing it in the 8th year of *Ahaz*, though *Codoman* would have it in the 11th.

4. According to *Bucholzers* account, to whom *Ruleigh* with the best Chronologers do adhere, the *era* of *Rome* is after the first Olympiad 24 years, and 5 years before the first of *Nabonasser*.

### *The Building of Carthage.*

1. *Carthage* was built by *Dido* in the 7th year of *Pigmalion* King of *Tyre*, which from the 12th of *Hiram* (at which time *Solomons* Temple was built) was 144 years current, *Joseph. cont. App. lib. 1.*

2. The 144th year of *Solomon's* Temple being the 11th year of *Joas*, was but 143 years before the birth of *Rome*, and was after the destruction of *Troy* 289 years, and therefore long after the death of *Aeneas*, which proves *Virgil's* story to be a Fable.

### *Seleucus his Æra.*

1. *Seleucus* his *era* took its beginning the 438th year current after *Nabonasser*, which is proved thus,

2. The

2. The 519th year of *Nabonasser* was the 82 of *Seleucus*, *Ptol. alm. l. 11. c. 7. & 8. Gauric. in loc. citat.*

3. *Bunting* in his observations finds the *Saturn* recorded by *Ptolomy* to agree (as it ought) with this account, being placed in the Sign of *Virgo*, as the *Chaldeans* had observed it in the same year, which was from *Nabonasser* 519. From *Seleucus* 82, and the last year of the 137 Olympiad.

### *The Cycles.*

1. **T** Here be two Cardinal Cycles or Revolutions of years, upon the knowledge whereof all the operations both in the Julian and Gregorian Calender do depend.

2. The first is the Cycle of the Sun, or the revolution of 28 years, in which time the Dominical or Sunday letters are carried round, so that all the Positions of the Sun, and all the fixed solemnities of the Church, are upon the same days of the week that they were on 28 years before.

3. The other is the Cycle of the Moon, or the space of 19 years, in which the Moon returns to the self same day of the Sun that she was in 19 years before: It is called also the Golden Number, because it was wont to be written in the Calendar in letters of Gold, right at that day whereon the Moon changed.

4. The

4. The number of these two Cycles is every year the same, both in the Julian and Gregorian computations, and is changed upon the first day of January.

5. To find it, your best way is, (though there be also other ways) to have recourse unto the Julian æra.

6. The Julian æra is so called, not because it is fitted rather to the Julian computation than to the Gregorian for it is equally subservient to them both, but from *Julius Scaliger*, to whom we owe the invention of it; and it is of more use than any other æra whatsoever, as being more ready, and with less trouble applicable to all the operations of the Calendar which you have need of, than any other.

7. The total of the Julian æra is 7980, which results from the multiplication of the numbers of the two Cycles, and 15. which are the years of an Indiction by one another.

8. The present Number for the Julian æra (any year that you desire) is gathered by adding 682 unto the age of the world, for so much the Julian æra is supposed to precede the Creation: according to which account the Julian æra for this year current is 6370.

9. When you have found the number of the Julian æra for the year that you desire, divide it by any of the Cycles before named, that is, by 28, 19, or 15. and the Fraction that remains is the number of the Cycle that you divide it by

by for that year present; but if there be no Fraction, then the Divisor it self is the number that you look for.

10. The Annual series of the Dominical Letters, both in the Julian and Gregorian computation have dependance upon the Cycle of the Sun, but yet differ from one another, as in the following Table.

Cognita litera Dominicali ita deprehenditur prima cujuscunq;  
Mensis dies.

*Janus & Octobris primam, Maiusq;  
secundum*

*Vendicat. Augusto tertio. astat  
apex.*

*Qui sequitur Febro, Marti, canoq;  
Nov. n. bri*

*Subserviet quintum Junius almus  
amat.*

*Septembris sextum credas Decimoq;  
sacrari*

*Postremum Veneri, Casarioq; Pa-  
tri,*

The Greg. Dom. Lett.	The Cycle of the Sun.	The Julian Dom. Lett.
a	1	g
b	2	f
c	3	e
d	4	d
e	5	c
f	6	b
g	7	a
a	8	z
b	9	y
c	10	x
d	11	w
e	12	v
f	13	u
g	14	t
a	15	s
b	16	r
c	17	q
d	18	p
e	19	o
f	20	n
g	21	m
a	22	l
b	23	k
c	24	j
d	25	i
e	26	h
f	27	g
g	28	f

Easter

# Easter, with the moveable Feasts.

1. **H**AVING found the Dominical Letter and Golden Number for any year that you desire (which account so ever it be for, whether Julian or Gregorian) apply your self to the subsequent Tables, which for their usefulness you may call *Claves anni*. and under the Dominical letter, right against your Golden Number, you shall see it specified what day of what moneth Easter will be on that year.

2: When you have found Easter, by reckoning backwards seven Sundays, you shall have *quingagesimo*. and from thence reckoning still backward, you may number the Sundays until Christmas, which maketh the *intervallum minus*. Again, from Easter reckon five Sundays forward, and you have Rogation Sunday; the next Thursday following is Ascension day, the second Sunday after that is Whitsunday, and the next Sunday Trinity Sunday, from whence reckon the Sundays until Advent, and you have *intervallum majus*.

3. Advent Sunday is known by the Dominical letters, and falleth either in *November* or *December*, as in the Scheme following.

b	27	
c	28	N.
d	29	
e	30	
f	1	
g	2	D.
a	3	

*Clavis*

# Clavis anni Juliani.

Golden Number	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Golden Number
m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	m.a.	
1	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	1
2	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	3
4	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	4
5	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	5
6	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	6
7	2	3	4	5	6	31	1	7
8	21	24	25	19	20	21	22	8
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9
10	2	3	28	29	30	31	1	10
11	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	11
12	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	12
13	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	13
14	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	14
15	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
16	26	27	28	21	23	24	25	16
17	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	17
18	2	3	4	5	30	31	1	18
19	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	19

*Clavis anni Juliani.*

*Clavis*

Golden Number	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Golden Number
	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	
1	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	1
2	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
3	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	3
4	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	4
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	5
6	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	6
7	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	7
8	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	8
9	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	9
10	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	10
11	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	11
12	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	12
13	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	13
14	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	14
15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
16	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	16
17	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	17
18	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	18
19	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	19
Golden Number	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Golden Number
	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	<i>m. a.</i>	

Clavis anni Gregoriani.

No

## New Moons in February.

1. **B**ecause many in the computation of their Easter, have an eye only to the change of the Moon in February, and care not for making use of any other rules; for their satisfaction I have adjoyned this following Table, by which, observing only the Golden Number, they may know when the Moon changeth in February for ever, in both accounts, both Julian and Gregorian.

2. Yet it is to be noted in this Table, that we reckon the day according to the custom of Astronomers, to begin at Noon, and therefore we conclude, that when the Golden Number is 8. then there is nothing of the Moon in the Julian February, which accounting the days otherwise, doth not hold: for whensoever the Golden Number is 8. and the Dominical Letter B as it was in the year 1603. and will be again in the year 1698. then the Moon changeth the first of February in the forenoon, which changes notwithstanding we repute to be in

New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
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New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08	26	16	05	24	13	02	21	09	28	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	27	17	05	25	13	02	20	10	00	18	05	26	15	04	23	12	01	19	08	N. Moons Feb. G.
Golden Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Golden Number.
New Moons Feb. G.	17	07	25	15	03	22	10	00	19	08										



January ; and therefore *quinquagesima* or Shrove-sunday in both those years, and all others of the same kind falls not until the 6th day of March following which is five weeks after. The like may be observed in the Gregorian February, when the Golden Number is 9. for then beginning the day astronomically, there is no change. which beginning it otherwise would sometimes happen.

### The Epact.

1. **A**S the annual circuit of the Moon every year cometh short of the Sun 11 days (as hath been said before) so by adding these elevens yearly unto one another, and casting away 30 which is the limits of a moneth, as often as the Sun exceeds that period, we make an estimate of the proportion that the Moon keepeth in her course for ever.

2. These elevens that are yearly added unto one another, or unto the remaining surpluse after the rejection of the aforesaid thirtys, are called the Epact ; and this addition or change of the Epact is made every year upon the first day of March.

3. Every 19 years, which is the Cycle of the Moon, the Moon in that interim, (as hath been said) returning to the same point of the Sun, the Epact also is the same that it was before, and hath alwaies a necessary dependance upon the Golden Number.

4 When

4. When the Cycle of the Moon or Golden Number is 1, the Epact in the Gregorian year is also 1, but in the Julian year it is 11.

5. All other Epacts, whether Julian or Gregorian, are formed by the additions and subtractions before mentioned ; that is, by adding 11. and subtracting 30. as often as occasion doth require.

6. In the following Table you may see all the Epacts both Julian and Gregorian, with their dependancies upon the Golden Number every year, from the beginning of the Cycle, to the end thereof.

7. To know the age of the Moon by the Epact, or the proportion that she keepeth in her course every moneth, you must do as followeth.

1. Take the number of the moneths to that time that you desire, reckoning March to be the first, April the second, and so in order, till you come to February, which is the 13th.

2. Take also the number of the days of the moneth, how many of it are past to that instant day that you enquire for.

3. Unto both these numbers add the number of the Epact (which account soever you desire it for) for that year present ; and if the to-

E

tal

Jul. Ep.	Col. N.	Gr. Ep.
11	1	01
22	2	12
03	3	23
14	4	04
25	5	15
06	6	26
17	7	07
28	8	18
09	9	29
20	10	10
01	11	21
12	12	02
23	13	13
04	14	24
15	15	05
26	16	16
07	17	27
18	18	08
29	19	19

tal sum be under thirty, it shews you the age of the Moon for that present time, but if it exceed thirty, the overplus only is her age.

4. But in such moneths as have under one and thirty days, you must cast away only nine and twenty from the Sum, and account the residue for the age of the Moon.


#### The Moons coming to the South.

After change or full.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
	0	12	00	0	1	06	00	0	1	06	48	1	2	07	36	2	3	08	24	3	4	09	12	4	5	10	00	5	6	10	48	6	7	11	36	7

After either quarter	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
	0	12	00	0	1	06	00	0	1	06	48	1	2	07	36	2	3	08	24	3	4	09	12	4	5	10	00	5	6	10	48	6	7	11	36	7

Between the two Quarters, the Moon Southeth in the night; before and after them she Southeth in the day.

#### The hour of the Night.

1.  Observe her shadow on a Sun-dyal, and if it be past the 12th hour line, add there unto

unto the Moons southing, and the aggregate is the hour of the night; but what hours and minutes the shadow wants of the said 12th hour-line, subtract it from the Moons southing, and the remainder is the hour of the night.

2. Yet you must remember that so many half hours as the shadow is past the hour of 12. you must subtract so many minutes; but for so many half hours as the shadow wants of the hour of 12. you must add so many minutes.

#### The time of the Tides.

1. **A**T Quinborough, South-hampton, Portsmouth, and Wellins, it is full Sea the same hour and minute that the Moon cometh to the South.

2. In all other Havens or Ports where the hours and quarters stand before the same, there it is high water so many hours and quarters before the Moons coming to the South; but where the hours and quarters stand after the same, there it is high water so long after the Moons southing, as in the following Table.

0. 3. Rye, Callice, Calbot, Winchelsea, Gorend.  
1. 2. Yarmouth, Bulloign, Dover, Harwich, Wight.  
2. 1. Needles, Diep, Casket Lux, Lenow, Orford, Laisto.

3. 0. Orkney, Pool, Orwell, St Hellen, Vlie,  
Eames, Embden.  
3. 3. Portland, Peterport, Hareflew, Hague,  
Blanchy.  
4. 2. Milford, Bridgewater, Northwaft, Exwa-  
ter, Taxel.  
5. 1. Bristol, Lanion, Foulnes, Mousbray, Ant-  
werp, Hanb.  
Lin, Humber, Weymouth, Plymouth, 6. 0  
Dartmouth, Lime Sale.  
Aberden, Redbane, Rochester, Maldon, 0. 3  
West end of the Nore.  
Gravesend, Downs, Romney Tenet Rom- 1. 2  
kins.  
Dondoe, St Andrews, Lisbon, Silly, Maze 2. 1  
St Lucar.  
London, Tinmouth, Hartlepool, Amster- 3. 0  
dam, Gascoigne.  
Berwick, Ostend, Scarborough, Hambo- 3, 3  
rough, Flushing.  
Frith, Lieth, Dunbar, Laur, Bloy, Egmon 4. 2  
Monsh.  
Falmouth, Foy, Garnsey, Severn, Mouth, 5. 1  
Waterford, Youghall, Kinsale.

A

## A delineation of the Julian year for 30 years:

an.	○	D.	☾	ep.	Quin f. m.	Pasc. m. a.	Trin. m. A.	—	Adv n. d
57	14	d	5	25	28	29	24	26	29
58	15	c	6	6	21	11	6	24	28
59	16	b	7	17	13	3	29	25	27
60	17	a	8	28	4	22	17	23	2
61	18	f	9	9	24	14	9	24	1
62	19	c	10	20	9	30	25	26	30
63	20	d	11	1	1	19	14	23	29
64	21	c	12	12	21	10	5	24	27
65	22	a	13	23	5	26	21	27	3
66	23	g	14	4	25	15	10	24	2
67	24	f	15	15	17	7	2	25	1
68	25	c	16	26	2	22	17	27	29
69	26	c	17	7	21	11	6	24	28
70	27	b	18	18	13	3	29	25	27
71	28	a	19	29	5	23	18	23	3
72	1	g	1	11	18	7	2	25	1
73	2	c	2	22	9	30	25	26	30
74	3	d	3	3	1	19	14	23	29
75	4	c	4	14	14	4	30	25	28
76	5	b	5	25	6	26	21	27	3
77	6	g	6	6	25	15	10	24	2
78	7	f	7	17	10	31	26	26	1
79	8	c	8	28	2	20	15	23	30
80	9	d	9	9	22	11	6	24	28
81	10	b	10	20	13	3	29	25	27
82	11	a	11	1	26	16	11	24	3
83	12	g	12	12	18	8	3	25	2
84	13	f	13	23	10	30	25	26	30
85	14	d	14	4	1	19	14	23	29
86	15	c	15	15	14	4	30	25	28

## A delineation of the Gregorian year for 30 years

a.n.	☉	D.	☾	ep.	Quin f. m.	Pasc. m. a.	Trin. m. F.	—	Adv n. d.
57	14	g	5	15	11	1	27	26	2
58	15	f	6	26	3	21	16	23	1
59	16	e	7	7	23	13	8	24	30
60	17	d c	8	18	8	28	23	26	28
61	18	b	9	29	27	17	12	23	27
62	19	a	10	10	19	9	4	25	3
63	20	g	11	21	4	25	20	27	2
64	21	f e	12	2	24	13	8	24	30
65	22	d	13	13	15	5	31	25	29
66	23	c	14	24	7	25	20	22	28
67	24	b	15	5	20	10	5	24	27
68	25	a g	16	16	12	1	27	26	2
69	26	f	17	27	3	21	16	23	1
70	27	e	18	8	23	13	8	24	30
71	28	d	19	19	8	29	24	26	29
72	1	c b	1	1	28	17	12	23	27
73	2	a	2	12	19	9	4	25	3
74	3	g	3	23	4	25	20	27	2
75	4	f	4	4	24	14	9	24	1
76	5	e d	5	15	16	5	31	25	29
77	6	c	6	26	7	25	20	22	28
78	7	b	7	7	20	10	5	24	27
79	8	a	8	18	5	26	21	27	3
80	9	g f	9	29	4	21	16	23	1
81	10	e	10	10	16	6	1	25	30
82	11	d	11	21	8	29	24	26	29
83	12	c	12	2	21	11	6	24	28
84	13	b a	13	13	13	2	28	26	3
85	14	g	14	24	4	22	17	23	2
86	15	f	15	5	24	14	9	24	1

## Of the Eclipses which will happen this present Year 1657.

1. **T** Here will be this year two Eclipses of the Sun, the former upon the tenth day of June, the other upon the 25th of November, but neither of them conspicuous to us at London, and therefore not material to our present Treatise.

2. Of the Moon there will be also two Eclipses, the first of which will happen upon the 15th day of June, the beginning thereof will not be seen at London, the Sun being then above, and the Moon below the Horizon, but the middle and the end will be conspicuous; it begins about 40 minutes after 6 of the Clock at night, and ends about 11 minutes after 10. The time of the greatest obscuration is 8 of the clock, and 26 min. The whole continuance 3 h. 30 min. and 18 seconds.

3. The other Eclipse of the Moon will happen upon the 10th day of December, and will be visible at London from the beginning to the end thereof; the beginning will be at 5 hours 41 min. 11 sec. the end at 7 h. 57. m. 3. sec. the total duration will be 2 h. 15 min. 52 sec. The greatest obscuration at 6 of the clock, 49 min. and 7 seconds.

(66)

January hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.		Sun let.	Sign.		
1	a	Circumcis.	3	55 ♀		11 d
2	b		3	57		12 e
3	c		3	58 ♀	Hilary.	13 f
4	d	● i. n.	3	59 ● i n		14 G
5	e		4	00 ☾		15 a
6	f	Epiphany.	4	02		16 b
7	g		4	03 ✕		17 c
8	a		4	05		18 d
9	b	Sol in Aquario.	4	06 ○ in ☾		19 e
10	c		4	07 ♀		20 f
11	d		4	09 Agnes		21 G
12	e	☾ 5 17 n	4	11 ☾ ☾ 5 17 n		22 a
13	f	Hilary.	4	12		23 b
14	g		4	13		24 c
15	a		4	15 II Convers. Paul.		25 d
16	b		4	17		26 e
17	c		4	18 ☾		27 f
18	d		4	20		28 G
19	e	○ 10 55 n	4	22 Ω ○ 10 55 n		29 a
20	f		4	23		30 b
21	g	Agnes.	4	25 ☾		31 c
22	a		4	27		1 d
23	b	Term begins.	4	28 ☽ Purif. Mary.		2 e
24	c		4	30		3 f
25	d	Conver. Paul.	4	32 III		4 G
26	e	☽ 2 8	4	35 Agathe ☽ 2 8		5 a
27	f		4	36		6 b
28	g		4	38 ♀		7 c
29	a		4	39		8 d
30	b		4	41 ♀		9 e
31	c		4	43		10 f

(67)

February hath XXXVIII. Days:

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.		Sun let.	Sign.		
1	d		4	45 ☾		11 G
2	e	Purif. Mary	4	47	(21 m	12 a
3	f	☾ 7 21 m	4	49	Shr. Tues. ● 7	13 b
4	g		4	51 ✕	Valentine	14 c
5	a	Agathe	4	53		15 d
6	b		4	55 ♀		16 e
7	c		4	57		17 f
8	d	○ in ✕	4	59 ○ in ✕		18 G
9	e		5	01 ♀		19 a
10	f	Shrove Tuesd.	5	03		20 b
11	g	☾ 11 45	5	05 II ☾ 11 45		21 c
12	a	Term ends.	5	07		22 d
13	b	Wolstane	5	09		23 e
14	c	Valentine	5	11 ☾	Matthias	24 f
15	d		5	13		25 G
16	e		5	15 Ω		26 a
17	f		5	17		27 b
18	g	○ 9 8 m	5	19 ☾ ○ 48 m		28 c
19	a		5	21	David	1 d
20	b		5	23 ☽		2 e
21	c		5	25		3 f
22	d		5	27 III		4 G
23	e		5	29		5 a
24	f	Matthias	5	31 ♀	(33 m	6 b
25	g	☽ 1 33 m	5	33	T. Aquin. ☽ 1	7 c
26	a		5	35 ♀		8 d
27	b		5	37		9 e
28	c		5	39 ☾		10 f

## March hath XXXI Days.

Julian account

Gregor. account

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.		
1	D	David	5	41	Gregory.
2	e		5	43	
3	f		5	47	X
4	g		5	49	
5	a	● 1 29 m	5	51	Y ● 1 29 m
6	b		5	53	
7	c	Th. Aquinas.	5	55	Patrick
8	d		5	57	Edward
9	e		5	59	
10	f	○ in Y	6	00	II ○ in Y
11	g		6	02	
12	a		6	04	
13	b	☾ 1 19 m	6	06	☾ 1 19 m
14	c		6	08	
15	d		6	10	Ω Palm f. Annun.
16	e		6	12	
17	f	Patrick	6	14	☿
18	g	Edward	6	16	
19	a	○ 6 4 n	6	18	☿ ○ 6 4 n
20	b		6	20	
21	c		6	22	☿
22	d	Palm Sunday	6	24	Easter day
23	e		6	26	♀
24	f		6	28	Richard
25	g	Annunci. Mary	6	30	☿
26	a	D 5 56	6	32	D 2 59
27	b		6	34	
28	c		6	36	☿
29	d	Easter day.	6	38	
30	e		6	40	X
31	f		6	42	

## April hath XXX Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.		
1	g	Theodore	6	44	X
2	a		6	46	Y
3	b	Rich. ● 6 18 n	6	48	● 6 18 n
4	c		6	50	☿
5	d		6	52	
6	e		6	54	
7	f		6	56	II
8	g		6	58	
9	a		7	00	☿
10	b	○ in ☿	7	03	○ in ☿
11	c	☾ 11 30	7	06	☾ 11 30
12	d		7	08	
13	e		7	10	George
14	f		7	12	☿
15	g	Term begins	7	14	Mark
16	a		7	15	☿
17	b		7	17	
18	c	○ 2 15	7	19	☿ ○ 2 15
19	d		7	21	
20	e		7	23	♀
21	f		7	24	Phil. & Jacob
22	g		7	26	Athanasius
23	a	George	7	28	Inventio crucis
24	b		7	29	☿ Monica
25	c	Mark D 6 30 m	7	31	D 6 30 m
26	d		7	33	X Rogation fund.
27	e		7	34	
28	f		7	36	
29	g		7	37	Y
30	a		7	38	Ascension.

(70)

May hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.		
1	b	Phil. & Jacob	7 39	✓	Anthony
2	c	Athanas. (19 m)	7 41	✕	
3	d	Rog. Sun. ● 9	7 43	● 9 19 m	
4	e	Monica	7 44	II	Sophia
5	f		7 45		
6	g		7 46	☉	
7	a	Ascension	7 48		
8	b		7 50		Bernard
9	c		7 51	Ω	Dunstan
10	d	○ in II (6 32	7 52		Whitf. (6 32 n)
11	e	Term ends	7 54	☿	
12	f		7 56		
13	g		7 57	☿	Francis
14	a		7 58		
15	b	Sophia	7 59	m	Augustine
16	c		8 00		
17	d	Whitf. ○ 10 52	8 02	☿	Tri.S. ○ 10 52
18	e	Bernard	8 03		
19	f	Dunstan	8 04	☿	
20	g	Hellen queen	8 05		
21	a		8 06	☿	
22	b		8 07		
23	c	Francis	8 08		
24	d	Trin. S. ) 10 45	8 09	☿	) 10 45 n
25	e	Augustine	8 10		
26	f		8 11	✓	Boniface
27	g	Bede	8 12		
28	a		8 12		
29	b	Term begins	8 13	✕	
30	c		8 13		
31	d		8 14	II	

(71)

June hath XXX Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.		
1	c	● 10 17 n	8 14	II	Barn. ● 10 17 n
2	f		8 15		Basil
3	g		8 15	☿	
4	a		8 16		
5	b	Boniface	8 16	Ω	
6	c		8 17		
7	d		8 17	☿	
8	e	☾ 11 35 n	8 18		☾ 11 35 n
9	f		8 18	☿	
10	g		8 18		Edward
11	a	Bern. ○ in ☉	8 18	m	○ in ☉
12	b	Basil.	8 18		Albane
13	c		8 17	☿	
14	d		8 17		John Baptist
15	e	○ 8 31 n eclip.	8 16		○ 8 31 n eclip.
16	f		8 16	☿	John & Paul
17	g	Term ends	8 15		
18	a		8 15	☿	
19	b		8 14		Peter
20	c	Edward	8 14	☿	
21	d		8 13		
22	e	Albane	8 13		Vis. Mary
23	f	) 3 58	8 12	☿	) 3 58
24	g	John Baptist	8 12		
25	a		8 11	☿	
26	b	John & Paul.	8 11		Anselm
27	c		8 10		Becket tra.
28	d		8 10	II	
29	e	Peter	8 09		Cyril
30	f		8 09	☉	

## July hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.
1	g	08	● 9 12 m
2	a	07	Ω
3	b	06	
4	c	05	my
5	A	04	Swithin
6	e	03	
7	f	02	
8	g	00	m C 4 18 m
9	a	59	
10	b	58	
11	c	56	↑
12	D	55	Magdalin.
13	e	54	☉ in Ω
14	f	53	
15	g	52	☉ 6 35 m Swit.
16	a	51	James ☉ 6 35
17	b	50	Ann. Mat. Mar.
18	c	48	7 Sleepers
19	D	47	Dog days begin.
20	e	45	↑
21	f	43	
22	g	42	Lammas
23	a	40	☉ 9 3 m
24	b	39	
25	c	38	II
26	D	36	Ann. Mat. Mari.
27	e	34	☉
28	f	32	Festum Jesu
29	g	30	
30	a	28	Ω ● 6 28 m
31	b	26	Laurence

## August hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.	Sun set.	Sign.
1	c	24	III
2	D	23	
3	e	21	II
4	f	19	
5	g	18	m
6	a	16	☾ 9 44 m
7	b	14	↑
8	c	12	
9	D	11	W. Bernard
10	e	09	
11	f	07	☉
12	g	05	
13	a	03	☉ in my ☉ 9 33
14	b	02	X Bartholomew
15	c	00	
16	D	58	Assumpt. Maria
17	e	56	
18	f	55	Augustine
19	g	53	8 Joh. Bapt. behea.
20	a	51	
21	b	49	II
22	c	47	Giles D 1 15 m
23	D	45	Veronica
24	e	43	☉ Bartholomew
25	f	41	
26	g	39	Ω
27	a	37	Dog days end.
28	b	35	my Augustine
29	c	33	☉ I. Bap. beh: 2
30	D	31	☉ 50 m
31	e	28	



(74)

September hath XXX Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.	Sun let.	Sign.	
1	f	6	25 m	11 b
2	g	6	23	12 c
3	a	6	20 f	13 d
4	b	6	17 C 5 8 n	14 e
5	c	6	15 W Exaltat. crucis	15 f
6	d	6	13	16 g
7	e	6	11 Lambert	17 a
8	f	6	9 m	18 b
9	g	6	07	19 c
10	a	6	04 X	20 d
11	b	6	02 Matthew	21 e
12	c	6	00 O 1 12	22 f
13	d	5	58 V O in m Techa	23 g
14	e	5	56	24 a
15	f	5	53 C Cyprian	25 b
16	g	5	51	26 c
17	a	5	49	27 d
18	b	5	47 II	28 e
19	c	5	45 Michael	29 f
20	d	5	43 D 4 00 Hierom	30 g
21	e	5	40	1 a
22	f	5	38 m	2 a
23	g	5	36	3 c
24	a	5	34	4 d
25	b	5	32 m	5 e
26	c	5	30 Fayth Virgo	6 f
27	d	5	28 m 11 15	7 g
28	e	5	26 m	8 a
29	f	5	24 Denis	9 b
30	g	5	22 f	10 c

(75)

October hath XXXI. Days:

Julian account.

Gregor. account.

M.D.	W.D.	Sun let.	Sign.	
1	a	5	20 f	11 d
2	b	5	18	12 e
3	c	5	16 W	13 f
4	d	5	14 C 5 28 m	14 g
5	e	5	13 m	15 a
6	f	5	11 Fayth Virgo	16 b
7	g	5	09 X	17 c
8	a	5	07 Luke	18 d
9	b	5	05	19 e
10	c	5	04 V	20 f
11	d	5	02	21 g
12	e	5	01 O 6 36 m	22 a
13	f	5	00 O in m	23 b
14	g	4	58	24 c
15	a	4	56 II Crispin	25 d
16	b	4	54	26 e
17	c	4	52 m	27 f
18	d	4	51 Luke	28 g
19	e	4	49	29 a
20	f	4	48 D 4 58 m	30 b
21	g	4	46	31 c
22	a	4	45 m All Saints	1 d
23	b	4	43 All Souls	2 e
24	c	4	41 m Winifride	3 f
25	d	4	40	4 g
26	e	4	38 m 8 57 n	5 a
27	f	4	36 Leonard	6 b
28	g	4	34 f	7 c
29	a	4	33 Simon & Jude,	8 d
30	b	4	32 W	9 e
31	c	4	30	10 f

## November hath XXX Days.

Julian account.

Gregor. account

M.D.	S.D.		Sun. let.	Sign.		
1	D	All Saints	4	28	♊	Martin
2	c	☾ 8 38 n Al foul	4	26	☾ 8 38 n	
3	f	Winifride	4	23		
4	g		4	21	☾	
5	a		4	20		
6	b	Leonard	4	18	☾	
7	c		4	17		Hugh
8	D		4	15		
9	c		4	13	☾	
10	f		4	12		Edmund King
11	g	☉ 1 3 m Martin	4	10	☉ 1 3 m Pr. Ma.	
12	a	☉ in ♀	4	09	☉ in ♀	
13	b		4	08		Clement
14	c		4	07	☾	
15	D		4	06		Katharine
16	c		4	05	☾	
17	f	Hugh	4	04		
18	g	D 3 39	4	03	☾ D 3 39	
19	a		4	01		
20	b	Edmund King	4	00	☾ Andrew	
21	c	Præsent. Mariæ	3	58		
22	D		3	57	☾ Advent Sunday	
23	c	Clement	3	56		Lucius King
24	f		3	55	☾	Barbara
25	g	☾ 7 34 Kather.	3	54	☾ 7 34 m	
26	a		3	53	☾	
27	b		3	52		Ambrose
28	c	Term ends	3	51		Concept. Mary
29	D	Advent Sunday	3	50	☾	
30	c	Andrew	3	49		

## December hath XXXI Days.

Julian account

Gregor. account

M.D.	S.D.		Sun. let.	Sign.		
1	f		3	49	☾	
2	g	☾ 3 24	3	48	☾ 3 24	
3	a	Lucius King	3	47	☾ Lucy	
4	b	Barbara	3	47		
5	c		3	47		
6	D		3	46	☾ O Sapientia	
7	e	Ambrose	3	46		
8	f	Concep. Mariæ	3	45	☾	
9	g		3	45		
10	a	☉ 6 56 n eclips.	3	44	☉ 6 56 eclipsed	
11	b	☉ in ♀	3	44	☉ Thomas ☉ in ♀	
12	c		3	44		
13	D	Lucy	3	44	☾	
14	e		3	45		
15	f		3	45	☾ Nativ. Christ.	
16	g	O Sapientia	3	45	Stephen	
17	a	D 12 34 n	3	46	☾ Ev. D 12 34.	
18	b		3	46	☾ Innocents	
19	c		3	47	☾ Th. Becket	
20	D		3	47	☾	
21	e	Thomas	3	48	☾ Sylvester	
22	f		3	48	☾ Circumcision	
23	g		3	49		
24	a	☉ 8 16 n	3	49	☉ 8 16 n	
25	b	Nativ. Christi	3	50		
26	c	Stephen	3	50	☾	
27	D	John Evang.	3	51	☾ Epiphany	
28	e	Innocents	3	51	☾	
29	f	Th. Becket	3	52		
30	g		3	53	☾	
31	a	Sylvester	3	54		

*Astrological Observations collected out of  
Galen, and the Egyptian Genethli-  
acks.*

I.

*Of the Influence of the Planets upon the life  
of Man.*

I. **W**Hilst he is in the womb, they assign the præfection and government of a moneth to every planet, in this order, the first moneth to *Saturn*, the second to *Jupiter*, the third to *Mars*, the fourth to *Sol*, the fifth to *Venus*, the sixth to *Mercury*, the seventh to *Luna*, the eighth again to *Saturn*, and the ninth, which is the time of his birth, to *Jupiter*; and from every one of these in their several Regiments, they affirm that the Infant (they call it *ῥαυνὴ κύημα*, and *ἔμβρυον*, according to the time of the gestation) receiveth monethly a noxious or benigne impression, according to the divers influences and effects of every Planet.

2. But being delivered from the womb, they assign unto every planet a whole years government over the life of man, but in a contrary order from what they held before; for now they give the first years government unto *Luna*, the second to *Mercury*, the third to *Venus*, the fourth to *Sol*, the fifth to *Mars*, the sixth to *Jupiter*,

*Jupiter*, and the seventh to *Saturn*, and so back again in the same ring from seven years unto seven, till our lives be finished; which in this interim, every year participate of the nature of the Planet who is the Lord thereof.

3. And from this extraordinary and sudden fall or rise which happens unto man, betwixt the influence of *Saturn*, who is in the highest degree of all the scale; and the influence of the Moon, who is the lowest, they affirm, that all those great and dangerous mutations of our lives and fortunes do proceed. For whilst we are in the womb, being after the end of the seventh moneth, when we were under *Lunas* government, immediately mounted into *Saturns*, if upon that juncture of time (that is in the eighth moneth) we happen to be brought into the world, it generally proves mortal to us all, though it be not so to those that are born in the seventh moneth, or in the moneth before; and after our birth, during the whole series of our lives, those climacterical changes that befall us, are nothing else but the fruits of those fearful fallus or downfalls which we suffer from the influence of *Saturn* unto *Luna*.

*Of the Influence of the Moon.*

R. **B**Esides this common influence which the Moon hath in order with the other Planets, she hath so a particular influence, saith

*Galen*, which she putteth forth upon the actions, fortunes, and lives of men, in her diametral and tetragonal schematisms or stations in the Zodiac:

2. By the diametral station of the Moon, he understands her being in a Signe, in the continuance or progress of a work diametrically opposite to the Signe wherein she was at the beginning or entrance of it: as for example, if she were in *Aries* at the beginning of any work, she is then said to be in a diametral station thereunto, when she entreth into *Libra*: and here saith he, she raiseth a vehement tumult and commotion (*ταραχὴν καὶ σάλον* *Galen* calls it) by reason that her beams and the opposite Signs do now fully and totally oppugne, and fight, as it were, against one another, and disagree (generally) besides in passive qualities.

3. By her tetragonal position, he understands her being in a Signe which looks upon the former with a quadrate aspect, as when she is in *Cancer*, or in *Capricorn*; and here also she causeth (saith he) great perturbations and commotions; because the Signs, though they oppose not one another so fully as the former, yet they disagree either in both, or at least in active qualities.

4. Yet this influence of the Moon in her diametral or tetragonal stations is much changed, to the detriment or advantage of the work or person, according to her conjunction with the other

other Planets; concerning which, it is not amiss to let you know, that *Galen* divides them into *εὐχεστὰς*, or *ἀγαθοποιούς*, (*bonas fortunas*, the vulgar Astrologians call them) which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*, and *δυσχεστὰς*, or *κακοποιούς* (they call them *malas fortunas*) which are *Mars* and *Saturn*; betwixt which he placeth *Sol* and *Mercury* in the middle, neither ranking them with the one, nor with the other. Now put the case (saith *Galen*) that a man at the time of his birth have the Moon in *Aries*, conjoynd with temperate and propitious planets; but that when she entreth into *Taurus*, she hath malign and noxious Planets conjoynd with her; then certainly (saith he) whensoever during the whole series of that mans life the Moon cometh into *Aries*, or is in a diametral or tetragonal station to it, as in *Cancer*, *Libra*, or *Capricorn*, it will be well and prosperous with that man: but when she cometh into *Taurus*, or into any Signe diametrically or tetragonally posited thereunto, as *Leo*, *Scorpio*, or *Aquarius*, it will be troublesome and grievous with him; and all Diseases that take their beginnings in the one, shall be passed safely without danger, but those that arise or happen in the other, shall be very dangerous, if not mortal. And the like he affirms of all other businesses and affairs, which if they be attempted or begun (saith he) under good aspects, they produce good changes and alterations at the diametral and tetragonal position

sitions of the Moon; but if they be begun under evil aspects, the changes and alterations which will be produced at those positions, will be also evil.

### *Predictions of Weather by the Moon.*

**T**He presagements of weather that are to be gathered by the Moon (such as are more certain, and wherein you may confide) take in these verses of *Virgil*, lib. *Georg.* 1. with whom *Ara-rius*, quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny* also, lib. 18. cap. 35, do agree.

*Luna revertentes cum primum colligit ignes  
Si nigrum obscuro comprehenderit aera cornu  
Maximus agricolis, pelagoq; parabitur imber:  
At si Virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem  
Ventus erit, vento semper rubet aurea Phoebus.  
Sin ortu in quarto, namq; is certissimus auctor  
Pura nec obtusis per cælum cornibus ibit  
Totus ille dies, & qui nascentur ab illo  
Exactum ad mensem, pluvia ventisq; carebunt.*

All which you have abbreviated in this Monastick.

*Palida Luna pluit, rubicunda stat, alba serenat.*

### 1. Eclipses

### 1. Eclipses in general.

**C**ONCERNING the Eclipses of the Luminaries, and when, and how they happen, it shall suffice to give you the description of *Macrobius* lib. 1. *Somnii*, as being more compendious and dilucid than any other which I have met withal, his words are these.

*Natura cælestium circularum incorporalis est linea, quæ ita mente concipitur, ut sola longitudine censeatur, latum habere non possit, sed in Zodiaco latitudinem signorum capacitas exigebat; quantum igitur spatii lati dimensis porrectis syderibus occupabat duabus lineis limitatum est, & terna ducta per medium Ecliptica vocatur, quia cum cursum suum in eadem linea pari ut Sol & Luna conficiunt; alterius horum necesse est venire defectum. Solis, si ei tunc Luna succedat: Luna, si tunc adversa sit soli. Ideo nec unquam sol deficit nisi cum tricesimus Luna dies est, & nisi quintadecim cursus sui die nescit Luna defectum. Sic enim evenit ut aut Luna contra Solem posita admittendum ab eo solitum lumen, sub eadem vigentis linea terræ conas obstat, aut soli ipsa succedens objectu suo ab humana aspectu lumen ejus repellat.*

Duodecem Signa.

*Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra; Scorpio, Arcitenens, Capre, Amphora, Pisces.*

Quatuor

# Quatuor Anni Tempora.

**S**olstitium Cancer, faciunt & Cornua Capra.  
 Libra dies, Vernusq; Aries cum noctibus  
 æquant.

*England, with the Chorography and  
 Chronologies thereof.*

**T**he length of England from the  
 Lizard point to Berwick, is

*Miles*

334

The bredth of England from Dover  
 to Holy-head, is

250

The ancient inhabitants of South Britain,  
 now England and Wales, in the time of the  
 Romans, were the

*Atrebatii, Belge, Brigantes, Cantii, Cassin-  
 clani, Corisani, Cornarii, Damnonii, Dimera,  
 Durotriges, Icenii, Ordovices, Ostodini, Regni,  
 Silures, Trinobantes.*

*The Kingdom of the Saxons, and Princi-  
 pality of the Britans were*

1. The Kingdom of Kent began  
 under Hengist the Saxon, Anno 475.  
 and ended after the succession of 18  
 Kings, in Baldred, who resigned his

*Kent*

Re-

Regality to Egbert King of the West-  
 Saxons, about the year 832

2. The Kingdom of the South  
 Saxons began under Hella, in the year  
 536. and ended after the succession of  
 7 Kings, in Aldine, who lost it to Ke-  
 newald, King of the West Saxons, An.  
 684.

*South-  
 Saxons*

3. The Kingdom of the East Angles  
 began under the Saxon Uffa, Anno 546.  
 and ended after the succession of 17.  
 Kings, Anno 964. in which year Ed-  
 ward the elder took it from the Danes,  
 who had formerly taken it from St Ed-  
 mund, the last King of the Saxon blood,  
 Anno 869.

*East-  
 Angles*

4. The Kingdom of Deira begun  
 under the Saxon Ella, Anno 547.

*Deira*

5. The Kingdom of Bernicia begun  
 under the Saxon Ida, Anno 550.

*Berni-  
 tia.*

6. These two Kingdoms were both  
 united under the name of Northum-  
 berland, by Ethelfride, and continued  
 under the succession of 33 Kings, till  
 the year 878. at which time it was sub-  
 dued by the Danes, who afterward  
 yeilded it to Eldred, King of the West  
 Saxons, Anno 954.

*North-  
 umber-  
 land.*

7. The Kingdom of the East Saxons  
 began Anno 614, and ended after the  
 succession of 17 Kings, in Suthred, in

*whose*

whose time *Egbert* King of the West-<sup>East</sup> Saxons united it to his Kingdom. 832. <sup>Saxons</sup>

8. The Kingdom of Mercia began under *Penda* a Saxon, *Anno* 626. and ended after the succession of 18 Kings, in *Cenolph*, who lost it to *Alured* King of the West Saxons, *Anno* 876. After that, it was seized by the Danes, but again recovered from them by *Edward* the Elder, *Anno* 917. <sup>Mercia</sup>

9. The Kingdom of the West Saxons began by *Cerdicus*, *Anno* 522. This Kingdom so far prevailed over the rest, that *Egbert* the 17th King thereof, having subdued the principal Kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, stiled himself the first Monarch, and commanded South Britain to be called England, from the English Saxons, from whose blood he was extracted. After him *Alured* totally united all the Kingdoms into one Monarchy, leaving the Danes possession, but not Sovereignty in Northumberland: yet in the year 1017. the Danes recovered the Dominion, which they held for three successions (*Canutus*, *Harald*, and *Hardicanutus*) but having reigned 26 years, and tyrannized 255 years, they were utterly expelled by the English, *Anno* 1041. and the Crown again returned <sup>West Saxons</sup>

to the West Saxons line in *Edward* the Confessor; after whom *Harald* the second usurped the Kingdom, in the nonage of *Edgar Athelinge*, the true heir; but he lost it to the Normans upon the coming in of Duke *William*, *Anno* 1066. There were of the West Saxon line, thirty two Kings, sixteen whereof were Monarchs of England, besides the three Danish Kings which intervened.

10. The Principality of North Wales was begun by *Meruin* the eldest son of *Roderick*, about the year 873. and ended in *Leolin* the second, who lost it to *Edward*, the first of that name of the Norman Race, *Anno* 1282. <sup>North Wales</sup>

11. The Principality of South Wales was begun by *Amorand*, the second son of *Roderick*, at the same time with the former, and ended in *Rhese*, who lost his estate to the English, in the Reigne of the abovesaid *Edward*. <sup>South Wales</sup>

12. The Principality of Powisland was begun by *Cadell* the youngest son of *Roderick*, at the same time that his Brothers entred upon theirs, but was incorporated into England long before th'others, by *Avis* the last of *Cadell's* posterity, who married to *Joh. Carleton* an Englishman, whose issue, with this title, is now extinct. <sup>Powisland</sup>

# The Shires of England.

England was divided into Shires by the West Saxon *Alfred*, whose names and bounds are little altered to this day.

Of late years *Henry* the 8th did the same with *Wales*, making it one Nation with the English.

The distance of the Shires from London, viz. the heart of every Shire, the points of the Compass how they bear from thence, with the number of their Market Towns, and Parishes, the Cities and Parishes in them not included.

Shires,	Dist	Compass.	Mar. Par.
1 <sup>st</sup> Berkshire,	040 West		11 140
2 <sup>nd</sup> Bedfordshire,	040 N. N. West		10 116
3 <sup>rd</sup> Buckingham,	035 N. W. by West		11 185
4 <sup>th</sup> Cambridge,	050 North		06 163
5 <sup>th</sup> Cheshire,	135 Nor. Westerly		09 068
6 <sup>th</sup> Cornwall,	200 West by South		13 161
7 <sup>th</sup> Cumberland	205 Nor. Westerly		08 058
8 <sup>th</sup> Darbyshire	105 N. West by Nore		08 106
9 <sup>th</sup> Devonshire	155 West by South		40 394
10 <sup>th</sup> Dorsetshire	095 W. S. West		15 248
11 <sup>th</sup> Durham	180 Northerly		05 062
12 <sup>th</sup> Essex	025 North East		21 415
13 <sup>th</sup> Gloucestershire	085 West by Nore		21 180
14 <sup>th</sup> Hampshire	05 W. S. West		18 248
15 <sup>th</sup> Hartfordshire	025 N. by West		18 120
16 <sup>th</sup> Herefordshire	100 W. N. West		08 176
17 <sup>th</sup> Huntingdon	050 N. by West		05 078
18 <sup>th</sup> Kent	026 South East		17 98

Shires	Dist.	Compass	Mar. Par.
19 Lancashire	153 N. W. by Nore		08 036
20 Leicestershire	072 N. W. by Nore		11 200
21 Lincolnshire	090 N. by West		26 610
22 Middlesex	008 W. by Nore		03 073
23 Nottingham	095 N. N. West		11 168
24 Northampton	052 N. W. by Nore		11 320
25 Northumberland	210 Northerly		18 168
26 Norfolk	072 N. N. East		26 160
27 Oxfordshire	045 West N. West		10 208
28 Rutlandshire	070 N. N. West		02 047
29 Shropshire,	120 N. West by West		13 170
30 Somersetshire	102 West by South		29 385
31 Staffordshire	110 Norwest		12 130
32 Suffolk	045 N. E. by Nore		28 464
33 Sussex	025 South		18 140
34 Surrey	02 S. S. West.		07 140
35 Warwickshire	075 Norwest		12 158
36 Westmorland	185 North Westerly		04 020
37 Wiltshire	072 West		21 304
38 Worcestershire	092 N. W. by West		07 152
39 Yorkshire	145 North by West		46 459
40 Anglesey	185 Westerly		03 087
41 Brecknock	130 W. by Nor.		03 070
42 Cardiganshire	15 W. N. West		04 077
43 Carmarthen	154 W. by Nor.		06 81
44 Carnarvon	175 N. W. by West		05 073
45 Denbigh shire	160 North Westerly		03 053
46 Flintshire	150 North West		03 024
47 Glamorgan	130 Westerly		07 151
48 Montgomery	135 N. W. by West		05 042
49 Monmouth	100 W. by Nor.		06 142
50 Merionidth	160 N. W. by West		03 034
51 Pembrookshire	180 W. by Nore		06 142
52 Radnorshire	130 W. N. West		04 043

How



*How the Seats of the Ancients; the Kingdoms of the Saxons and Britans; and the present Shires, agree with one another.*

Ancients	Shires	Kingdoms
<i>Cantium</i>	Kent	Kent
<i>Regni</i>	Suffex	} South Saxons
	Surrey	
<i>Iceni</i>	Norfolk	} East Angles
	Suffolk	
	Cambridgesh.	
<i>Cardeuclani</i>	Huntington	}
	Buckingham	
	Bedfordshire	
	Hartfordshire	
	Rutlandshire	
<i>Coritani</i>	Northampton	} Mercia
	Leicestersh.	
	Lincolnshire	
	Nottingham	
	Darbyshire	
	Oxfordshire	
	Worcester sh.	
	Warwickshir.	
<i>Cornarii</i>	Staffordshire	}
	Cheshire	
	Shropsh. part.	
	Glocestersh.	

Ancients	Shires	Kingdoms
<i>Trinobantes</i>	Essex	} East Saxons.
	Middlesex	
<i>Brigantines</i>	Yorkshire,	} Deira
	Lancashire	
<i>Ottadini</i>	Durham	} Northumberland.
	Cumberland	
	Westmorland	
	Northumberl. so to Edinbur.	
<i>Damnonii</i>	Cornwal	} West Saxons
	Devonshire	
<i>Belga</i>	Somersetshire	
	Wiltshire	
<i>Durotriges</i>	Hamshire	}
<i>Atrebatii</i>	Dorsetshire	
	Barkshire	
<i>Seleures</i>	Radnorshire	
	Brecknocksh.	} South Wales
	Monmouth	
	Glamorgansh	
<i>Dimetæ</i>	Carmarthen	
	Pembroke sh.	}
	Cardiganshir.	
	Mongomery	
<i>Ordovices</i>	Merionidthsh.	
	Denbighshire	} North Wales.
	Flintshire	
	Carnarvon	}
	Anglesey	
<i>Cornarii</i>	Herefordshire	
	Shropsh. part.	Powisland

## *The Circuits of England and Wales.*

1. **H**enry the second towards the end of his Reigne, divided his whole Kingdom into six several circuits, and for the administration of Justice, and tryal of causes betwixt men and men (for the better ease and comfort of his Subjects) he appointed certain Judges twice in every year to ride and to travel through those circuits: Which course and order is carefully continued unto this day.

2. Henry the eighth did the same in the Principality of Wales, which he divided into three circuits, and appointed itinerary Judges to ride through them twice a year, and to administer Justice, as in England.

## *The Bishopricks of England and Wales.*

1. **T**here is also an Ecclesiastical Division of England and Wales into 26 Episcopal Diocesses, under the Archiepiscopal Provinces of Canterbury and York.

2. Under the Province of Canterbury are

Bath and Wells.	Glocester
Bristol	Hereford
Chichester	Litchfield & Coventry.
Ely	Lincoln
Exeter	London

Norwich

Norwich  
Oxford  
Peterborough  
Rochester  
Salisbury  
Winchester

Worcester  
St Asaph  
Bangor  
St Davids  
Landaff.

3. Under the Province of York are

Carlisle, Chester, Durham.

England hath also two Universities, *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, besides many Colledges in the City of *London*, for the Study both of the Laws, Physick, and Divinity.

## *The Chronologic of the Kings of England from the Conquest, with the day of the moneth and Year when they began their Reigne.*

1	Will. Conq.	1	October	14	1066
2	Will. Rufus.	2	September	9	1087
3	Henry	1	August	1	1100
4	Stephen		December	2	1135
5	Henry	2	October	25	1154
6	Richard	1	July	6	1189
7	John		April	6	1199
8	Henry	3	October	19	1216
9	Edward	1	November	16	1272
		G 2		10	Edward

10 Edward	2 July	7 1307
11 Edward	3 January	25 1326
12 Richard	2 June	21 1377
13 Henry	4 September	29 1399
14 Henry	5 March	20 1412
15 Henry	6 August	31 1422
16 Edward	4 March	4 1460
17 Edward	5 April	9 1483
18 Richard	3 June	22 1483
19 Henry	7 August	22 1485
20 Henry	8 April	22 1509
21 Edward	6 January	28 1546
22 Mary	July	6 1553
23 Elizabeth	November	17 1558
24 James	March	24 1602
25 Charles	March	27 1625
Nullus	January	30 1648

*The Nobility of England, as they were  
in the Year 1638.*

*Dukes*

- 1 Richmond
- 2 Buckingham

*Marquess*

- 1 Winchester

*Earls*

- 1 Arundel and Surry
- 2 Oxford
- 3 Northumberland
- 4 Shrewsbury
- 5 Kent
- 6 Darby

7 Wor-

*Earls*

- 7 Worcester,
- 8 Rutland
- 9 Cumberland
- 10 Suffex
- 11 Huntington
- 12 Bath
- 13 Southampton
- 14 Bedford
- 15 Pembroke Mont.
- 16 Hartford
- 17 Essex
- 18 Lincoln
- 19 Nottingham
- 20 Suffolk
- 21 Dorset
- 22 Salisbury
- 23 Exeter
- 24 Somerset
- 25 Bridgewater
- 26 Leicester
- 27 Northampton
- 28 Warwick
- 29 Devonshire
- 30 Cambridge
- 31 March
- 32 Carlile
- 33 Denbigh
- 34 Bristol

*Earls*

- 35 Middlesex
- 36 Anglesey
- 37 Holland
- 38 Clare
- 39 Bullingbrook
- 40 Westmorland
- 41 Manchester
- 42 Barkshire
- 43 Cleveland
- 44 Mulgrave
- 45 Danby
- 46 Monmouth
- 47 Marleborough
- 48 Rivers
- 49 Lindsey
- 50 Newcastle
- 51 Dover
- 52 Peterborough
- 53 Stanford
- 54 Winchelsea
- 55 Kingston
- 56 Carnarvon
- 57 Newport
- 58 Chesterfield
- 59 Thanet
- 60 St Albans
- 61 Portland

*Viscounts*

## Barons

## Viscounts.

- 1 Mountague
- 2 Purbeck
- 3 Say and Seal
- 4 Wimbleton
- 5 Savage
- 6 Conway
- 7 Banning
- 8 Cambden
- 9 Wentworth

## Barons.

- 1 Aburgavenny
- 2 Audley
- 3 Delaware
- 4 Barkley
- 5 Morley
- 6 Dacres
- 7 Dudley
- 8 Sturton
- 9 Vaux
- 10 Windsor
- 11 Cromwell
- 12 Eure
- 13 Wharton
- 14 Willoughby of Parh.
- 15 Pager
- 16 North

- 17 Shandos
- 18 Peter
- 19 Gerard
- 20 Spencer
- 21 Stanhope,
- 22 Arundel of War-
- 23 Tenham (der
- 24 Brook
- 25 Mountague
- 26 Grey of Wark
- 27 Deinscourt
- 28 Roberts
- 29 Craven
- 30 Faulconbridge
- 31 Lovelace
- 32 Paulet
- 33 Harvey
- 34 Brudenel
- 35 Maynard
- 36 Coventry
- 37 Howard Eser
- 38 Goring
- 39 Mohun
- 40 Savil
- 41 Dunsmore
- 42 Powis
- 43 Herbert Cherb.
- 44 Cottington.

## Baronets.

## Baronets.

**VV** Ere first created by King *James*, and continued by King *Charles*, they are dignities betwixt a Baron and a Knight, they have vulgarly the compellation of the latter given unto them, but they are hereditary as the former.

## Orders of Knighthood.

1. **O**F the Garter, instituted by King *Edward* the third. There are of this Order 26. Knights, whereof the Kings of *England* were Sovereigns; and it hath been so much desired for its excellency, that 8 Emperors, 22 Forraign Kings and Dykes, and divers Noblemen of other Countries have been Followers of it. The Ensigne is a blew Garter buckled on the left Leg, on which these words are embroydered, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. About their Necks they wear a blew Ribband, at the end of which hangeth the Image of St *George*, on whose day they are installed.

2. Of the Bath, brought in England by *Henry* the fourth, *Anno* 1399. they are created only at the coronation of Kings and Queens, and the installations of the Princes of *Wales*: They wear about their Necks a Carnation Ribband.

*Memorable Chronologies.*

Since the Norman conquest	591
Since the expulsion of the Danes	616
Since the entrance of the Danes	871
Since <i>Hengist</i> , and the first erection of the Saxon Kingdoms	1182
Since the departure of Proconsul <i>Aetius</i> and the Roman Legions.	1257
Since Christ	1657

*Scotland.*

1. *Scotland* is reputed to be 146 miles longer  
than *England*, but it is of no great breadth,  
there being no place distant from the Seas a-  
bove sixty miles.

2. The Ancients of this Nation are thus  
paralleld with the seats of the now Inhabitants.

<i>Gadeni</i>	Tividale,
	Twedale
	Merch
<i>Silgove</i>	Lothian
	Liddisdale
	Eusdale
	Eskdale
	Anapisdale
	Nidisdale

Gallo-

<i>Novantes</i>	Galloway
	Carex
	Kile
<i>Damnii</i>	Cunningham
	Cluiddale
	Striveling
<i>Vernines</i>	Menteth
	Fife
	Mernis
<i>Caledonii</i>	Marr
	Stratherns
	Argile
<i>Tanzali</i>	Cantire
	Albany
	Lorn
<i>Vacomagi</i>	Perth
	Anguis
	Buquan.
<i>Cante</i>	Loquabre
	Murray
	Ross
<i>Carini</i>	Sutherland
	Cathness
	Stratnaverne

3. These Provinces are divided into divers  
Sherifdoms, which are not annually elective,  
as they are in *England*, but hereditary.

4. *Malcome* the third divided *Scotland*  
into thirteen Episcopal Diocesses, Anno 1070.  
before that, the Bishops exercised their  
Functi-

Functions in what place soever they came

5. Archbishopricks they had none till the year 1478. the Bishops of York being before the Metropolitans of Scotland; now they have two, *Glasgo* and *St. Andrews*.

### *The Kingdoms of Scotland.*

1. **T**He more ancient is that of the *Picts*, who indeed were no other then very Britans, who when the Roman Eagle had with her black Wings darkned the South part of the Island, fled into the Northern parts, preferring penurious liberty, before fetters of Gold. These men using the ancient custom of painting their bodies, after their countrymen had conformed themselves to more civil courses, were by the Romans called *Picti*.

The other, but more prevailing Kingdom, was that of the Scots, who out of Ireland entred into the West part of this Country, *Anno* 424. For the space of 400 years the Picts and they, (though with many quarrels, victories, and overthrows on either side) held their several Ter-

*Picts*

*Scots*

ritories

ritories, till at last, *Kenneth* King of the Scots, having vanquished *Dunsken* King of the Picts, *Anno* 839, extinguished both their Kingdom and their name, causing the whole Country to be called Scotland.

### *The Chronologie of the Kings of Scotland from Kenneth, with the year of our Lord when they began their Reigns, how many years they reigned, and how long it is since their Reigns expired.*

1	Keneth	1	0839	17	801
2	Danald	1	0856	6	795
3	Constantine	1	0862	13	782
4	Echus		0875	15	767
5	Danald	2	0890	13	754
6	Constantine	2	0903	30	724
7	Malcome	1	0933	16	708
8	Ingulfe		0949	12	696
9	Duffe		0961		696
10	Kenneth	2	0961	33	663
11	Constantine	3	0994	10	653
12	Malcome	2	1004	30	623
13	Duncan		1034	6	617
14	Mackbeth		1040	17	600
15	Malcome	3	1057	39	561
16	Donald Bale	3	1096	2	559
				17	Edgar

17	Edgar		1098	9	550
18	Alex. Feirce	1	1107	20	530
19	David	1	1127	26	504
20	Malcome	4	1153	7	497
21	William		1160	53	444
22	Alexander	2	1213	37	497
23	Alexander	3	1250	37	379
<i>Interregnum.</i>					
24	John Baliol		1300	13	351
25	Robert Bruse	1	1306	26	325
26	Edwar. Baliol		1332	10	315
27	David Bruse	2	1342	29	286
28	Robert Stuart	2	1371	19	267
29	Robert	3	1390	16	251
30	James	1	1406	42	209
31	James	2	1448	14	195
32	James	3	1462	29	166
33	James	4	1491	23	143
34	James	5	1514	28	1157
35	Mary		1542	25	999
36	James	6	1567	58	937
37	Charles	1	1625	23	909
38	Charles	2	1648		

The

*The Union of the Scottish Families.*

**A**fter the death of *Alexander* the third, there was fierce contention for the Kingdom of Scotland, betwixt the Families of the *Baliols* and the *Bruses*. By our *Edward* the first, as supreme Lord of Scotland, after 13 years Inter regnum, the right was adjudged to the *Baliols*; but was by them lost again, and again recovered, and variously held, till at the last, after 84 years difference, their several Titles were united in the person of *Robert Stuart*, who married the eldest Sister of *David Bruse*, and the Heir of that Family, himself being heir unto the *Baliols*, *An. 1371.*

*The Union of the English Families.*

**2.** The like difference there was in England for the Diadem, betwixt the Families of York and Lancaster, wherein were fought 17 pitched fields, and in which there perished 8 Kings and Princes, 40 Dukes, Marquisses and Earls, 200000 of the common people, besides Barons and Gentlemen; but it was composed by *Henry* the 7th, heir of the house of Lancaster, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir unto King *Edward* the 4th, of the House of York, *Anno 1485.*

The

## The Union of the Kingdom.

3. **B**ut the greatest Union was that which was made betwixt the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, in the person of *James* the 6th King of Scotland, who as heir unto *Margaret*, eldest daughter unto *Henry* the 7th, was admitted to the English Throne, after the death of *Queen Elizabeth*, Anno 1602. and made of the two Kingdoms but one Monarchy.

### Ireland.

1. *Ireland* containeth in length 400 miles, in breadth 200, and next unto *Britain* is the greatest Island in Europe.

2. It was once divided into five several Kingdoms, viz. *Mounster*, *Connaght*, *Ulster*, *Meath*, and *Lemster*.

3. But *Dermot Mac Morock* King of *Lemster*, being driven out of his Kingdom by *Maurice* King of *Meath*, Anno 1172. applied himself to *Henry* 2. King of *England* for relief, who upon this occasion made himself master of the whole.

4. *Henry* the 8th was the first of the English race, who stiled himself King of *Ireland*: Before that, the English Princes contented themselves to be called Lords thereof.

FINIS.

**A**T *Bun-hill* near *Chiswel-street*, over against the *New Artillery-ground*, at the third Brick-house with a Balcony and a Globe at the Door, liveth an Astrological Chymical Physician, who hath Medicines prepared of Herbs, so gathered with the Planetary Influence, whose dexterous operation far exceeds any other in the cure of Diseases. He hath also, a singular approved Medicine for the preventing of Abortion, or Miscarriage in Women, and also maketh them that are Barren, to become Fruitful. He formerly lived in *Moore-fields*.